

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HOUNDS.

THE history of the pack at Badminton is that of the development of the English foxhound. In that pack we can trace (whereas in other cases we can only guess) the influence of the various lines of blood which have resulted in the blend we know as the modern foxhound. The Somerset family have hunted foxes since 1642, and the stag and hare long before that time. The close connection of the family with France and Wales makes it probable that strains of the blood of both French and Welsh hounds were used both at Raglan and at Badminton. It is said that the early pack also showed traces of the bloodhound, but the prevailing colour of the hounds in former days suggests that the white and not the black St. Hubert was the principal influence. The earliest hound lists at Badminton are dated 1726, and are chiefly of harriers. There were few couples of staghounds, and these latter gradually increased. The second Duke hunted stag on Salisbury Plain. The fifth Duke it was who finally turned the staghounds into foxhounds. The deer more and more confined to the parks, gave but poor sport, and it is no wonder that the Duke having, as the story goes, drawn Silk Wood on his return after a very bad day with the deer, and found a good fox, determined henceforward to hunt the fox. The difficulty was that the fox was then a scarce animal, and it was many years after this that Nimrod expressed the opinion that the Badminton country would not give "three days a week of fox-hunting the season through." During the present season the Gloucestershire country, as it was then called, though there is some part of Wiltshire included, will afford seven or eight days' hunting in each week and full occupation for two packs—the Duke of Beaufort's and the Avon Vale. The older type of Badminton hounds was badger pies in colour, coarse in coat, with square, sensible head and a very full, deep music. In these points they showed their staghound descent, as well as in their quality of holding to the line of their hunted fox, which the late Duke used to say that they lost

when Thomas Clark hunted them, but which they have certainly regained under the present Duke and Will Dale. No one who has watched the Badminton dog hounds at work when the Duke himself carries the horn can deny their great gift of holding the line of the hunted fox. They are less willing to fly off to a fresh scent than other packs. There is no doubt that the staghound pack was the foundation stock of the Badminton foxhounds of to-day, and that one line of blood—that of the Topper family—can be found not only in the Badminton, but also in the Belvoir, the Brocklesby and many other famous packs. The Topper sort was in great favour about 1729 in the staghound pack, and reappears in 1801 in the foxhound kennel. There was at this time a close connection between Belvoir and Badminton, and the blood of the Toppers was introduced into the Belvoir kennels, when it helped to found the line which, through Sultan and Saladin, Furrier's sire and grandsire, has made the English foxhound what it is. The fame of Belvoir has overshadowed that of the Badminton Kennels, but that glory is nevertheless based on fortunate strains of blood imported from the Gloucestershire pack. The pack at Badminton has certain advantages. The wide extent of the country necessitates a big pack, and this means that many puppies must be bred and a wide field of choice offered. The tenants are most efficient and loyal puppy-walkers, taking a pride in the pack which has provided them with sport for generations and made the name of Badminton famous wherever the fox is hunted. Thus, the Master and huntsman have a large entry from which to choose. Nor is that all. The country itself is full of variety. The light plough and the stone

walls of Tetbury, the deep vales of the Avon, of Dauntsey, of Sodbury, and the great woodlands enable a huntsman to test his hounds in every possible way, and make it certain that the hound which, after a season's cub-hunting, still finds favour in the eyes of the huntsman and Master will be a worker and stayer, and is one to be trusted. The hounds selected to be put on are sure to be foxhounds of the best and highest type.

The dog-hounds whose portraits appear in this article have, however, just now an especial interest and for hound-breeders an unusual importance. It is quite certain that before long Belvoir must look outside for fresh blood. It is at Badminton, I believe, that they will find it. Adopting the principle which we have always advocated and so often tested by examples in COUNTRY LIFE, that the secret of breeding remarkable individuals, whether race-horses or foxhounds, lies in bringing back to the stud or kennel one of its own lines of blood reinvigorated by a sojourn on a distant soil. We shall find in these carefully bred Badminton dog-hounds just that vigorous yet kindred blood which is needed from time to time by all long-established breeds. With this idea in my mind, I have selected chiefly from the many fine portraits the most notable of the dog-hounds. Take, for example, Fifer, a dog with great length, power and intelligence; compare him with his sire, Firebrand, a real fox-catcher to look at. Fifer has thus a most remarkable pedigree. On the paternal side he goes back through Oakley Galliad to Grafton Driver, and then to Lord H. Bentinck's Dorimont (at the root of so many famous foxhound lines), and so back to Belvoir Chanter, and then, by way of Grove Render, to Osbaldeston's Pontiff. Fifer and his sire, Firebrand, are both descended on the mother's side from Mr. Austen Mackenzie's Dexter, one of the most noteworthy of the Belvoir Dexter-Gambler - Weather-gauge line. This pedigree goes back to Furrier, and that will land us at last at Badminton Topper once more. Fifer, apart from his excellence in the field and the good looks which have made him a prize-winner, is bred



W. A. Rouch.

RARITY AND CHEERFUL, FINE BIG-STANDING BITCHES.

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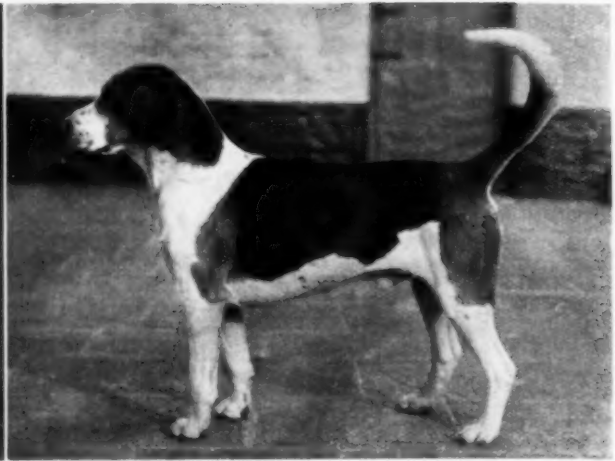
to bring back into any kennel the blood of Weathergauge in happy combination with Dorimont, a hound hardly less valuable to foxhound breeders than the great Belvoir Rallywood, with all his bone and power. Both have a great deal of quality and the look of hardness and stamina which are, as we know, characteristic of Badminton hounds—the result of selection through generations of hounds needed to hunt a severe country. To anyone who has known the Badminton hounds for any length of time, it is interesting to note how they keep their type and character through all changes, showing how the local type of the foxhound depends on the choice of huntsmen who select for the country the pack that has to work there. Thus we see that while remarkable working qualities, intelligence and beauty of make and shape (in other words, notable and remarkable individual hounds) appear as the result of a fortunate return of certain strains to their original home, the individual type which marks off foxhounds from such kennels as Brocklesby, Belvoir, Badminton or Milton is the result of environment and local influences.

I now pass on to two other hounds portrayed here—Warrior and Wanderer. These are big hounds. Warrior is one of those square, compact hounds, yet with length where it is wanted, which are, to my mind, the ideals of what foxhounds should be. Look at the well laid shoulders and finely sprung, elegant necks of these hounds, as well as their bone and sound and perfect feet. Warrior and Wanderer look like galloping, and should be herafter of great value. They are by the Curraghmore Warwick, who was by Belvoir Weaver, the Belvoir line that goes back to Grafton Woodman, a hound which seems destined



W. A. Rouch.

TANCRED, HAS EXCELLENT FEET.



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FIFER, A DOG WITH GREAT LENGTH, POWER AND INTELLIGENCE.

to be a kind of Weathergauge for the prevalence and permanence of his descendants and their hunting qualities. Tawdry, the dam of Warrior and Wanderer, goes back to Grove Harkaway, and so to the famous Brocklesby Ranter. It is little wonder that these were placed first at Reigate. I admire Forecast very much, but his feet might not please some judges. Colonist, which brings in another line of Grove Harkaway, is a very taking hound. Colonist is a very handsome dog, as his photograph shows. Cardinal, like Warrior, is a grandson of Belvoir Warlaby, and thus again we find the working qualities of Grafton Woodman brought in. Cardinal has bone well carried down, great depth through the heart, and with it all the fine thorough-bred look which his grandsire, Belvoir Warlaby, showed to perfection. But we cannot fail to note that as we go deeply into these Badminton pedigrees that we find ourselves brought up by such noted working hounds as Bentinck's Dorimont, Grove Harkaway, Belvoir Weathergauge, or Grafton Woodman. I have dwelt on the dog-hounds because of their great importance to foxhound-breeding. But we must not forget that the subject we are writing of is the Badminton Hounds, and it is in their sport that we are concerned, and also with the continuance of one of our great packs, and therefore the bitches, too, need our attention. I daresay those who have looked over former articles on foxhounds in COUNTRY LIFE, and the remarkable



W. A. Rouch.

CORA, CHAMPION BITCH AT EXETER, FIRST SINGLE UNENTERED BITCH AT REIGATE.

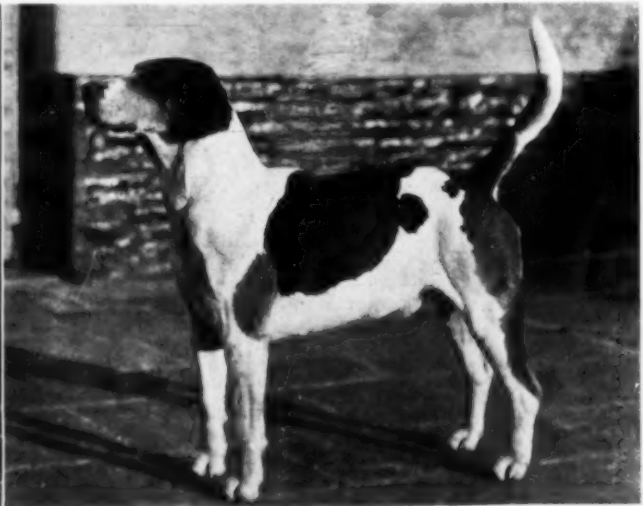
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series of hound portraits which have illustrated them, will have remarked that the bitches are, as a rule, less easy to portray than the dogs; they are shyer, nor do they pose as the dogs do. (Is it because they are less vain?) I know one handsome hound which, directly his huntsman introduces a visitor, takes up his stand on a particular flag in the courtyard and poses at once to receive the expected and, it must be confessed, deserved, admiration of the newcomer. But this does not apply to Cora, Rarity and Cheerful, whose portraits are successful. I have never been able to prefer Cora to Rarity myself, but one can hardly dispute the verdict of two such judges as Mr. George Thursby and Mr. John Cooke-Hurle. All three are unquestionably beautiful bitches, and well bred. Rarity, on the paternal side, is of the same line noted above, which leads back to Bentinck's Dorimont, and on the dam's side goes back to a well known Badminton line from Sir Watkin Wynn's Regent and his sire, Milton Regent. These are big-standing bitches, with plenty of bone and fine quality. In 1907 we had an article on the Badminton hounds in COUNTRY LIFE, and, looking into the Hound Lists since then, it is interesting to note how useful Primate and Prophet, the two hounds illustrated there, have been to the kennel since then. It is worth while to turn back to the earlier pictures and to compare them with these in order to see how the type at Badminton has been kept and the standard sustained. If anything, the hounds of to-day seem to have



W. A. Rouch.

WARRIOR, A SQUARE COMPACT HOUND, WITH LENGTH WHERE IT IS WANTED.



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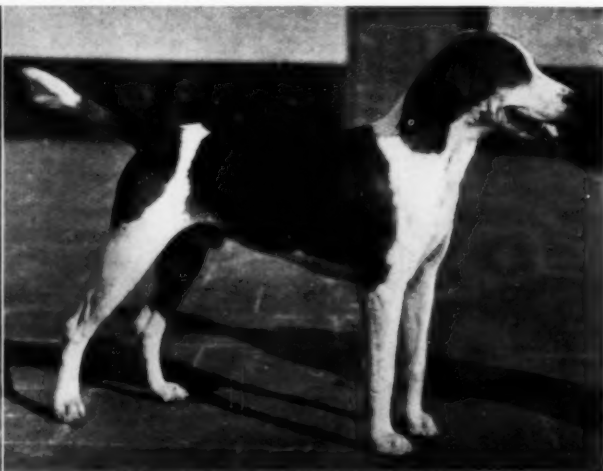
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more quality. But it is interesting to note the principles on which this pack has been built. Of course, the foundation is the four great packs of kindred blood, Badminton, Belvoir, Brocklesby and Milton. From the principal families of these packs all modern foxhounds derive their origin. As we look at the pedigrees already referred to in this article we shall

there appears a great individual which is not only famous in its life, but has the gift of transmitting its excellencies and qualities through many generations, and the triumphs of great kennels like the Badminton are influenced by the combination of some of these great prepotent lines. Take the case of the hounds portrayed in this article. They represent four famous



COXCOMB, A GRAND HOUND.



WANDERER, WELL LAID AND FINELY SPRUNG SHOULDERS.



COLONIST, A VERY TAKING HOUND.



FORECAST, HIS FEET MIGHT NOT PLEASE SOME JUDGES.



W. A. Rouch.

PROMPTER, GOOD SHOULDERS, AND PROMISES TO BE USEFUL LATER ON.



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CARDINAL HAS BONE WELL CARRIED DOWN, DEPTH THROUGH THE BREAST, AND A THOROUGHbred LOOK.

see that not only are the Badminton kennel strains a combination of these great family packs, but that these hounds distinguished by their being selected by many noted judges for honours at hound shows, are combinations or blends of the descendants of certain great foxhound families. It is one of the mysteries of horse and hound breeding that at intervals

hounds—Burton Dorimont, Grove Harkaway, Grafton Woodman and Belvoir Weathergauge. Roughly speaking, the Dorimont line stands for quality, Harkaway for stamina, Woodman for nose (many of them are wonderful on a road) and Weathergauge for that peculiar energy which we call drive, which brings Belvoir blood to the front in every hunt.

T. F. DALE.



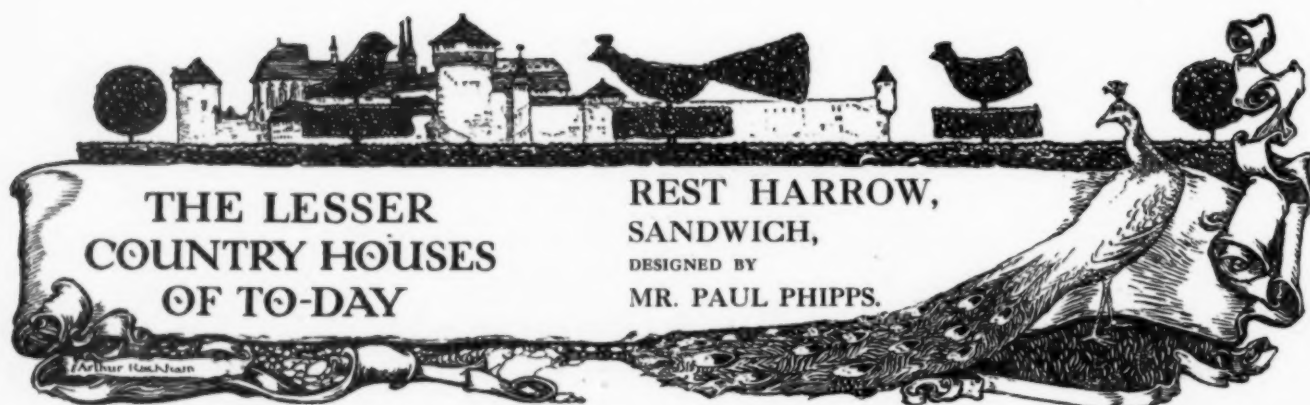
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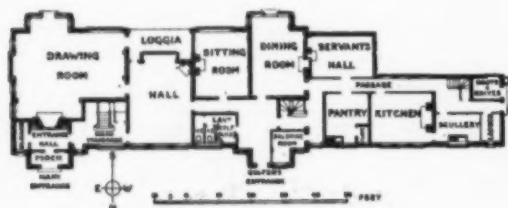
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THE antiquary of some centuries hence, if he should be cut off from documents of our day, will be puzzled when he stands on the ruins of Rest Harrow and laboriously pieces out the manners of the early twentieth century from the evidence of its plan. How, in the first place, will he account for the house and its neighbours being set at all on the bare sand dunes far from the ancient port? How explain two entrances on the north front as well as the way into the kitchen quarters at the west? It will be as pretty a problem as the powder closets of the eighteenth century would be to us if we could



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

form no mental picture of ladies putting their heads in to have their whiteness renewed. If our antiquary is to explain the second entrance credibly he will need to conceive the idea of

golf, or at least of some outdoor game from which the player is like to return so wet that he may not cross the main threshold of his house. The plan of Rest Harrow, indeed,



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THE FRONT TO THE ROAD.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

shows the mark which sport has made on modern architecture. A Highland shooting lodge, a hunting box in the Midlands or a house by a golf links are the better for the



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REST HARROW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



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GARAGE AT WEST END OF HOUSE.

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DRAWING-ROOM.

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DINING- ROOM.

"C.L."

specialised arrangement which Mr. Phipps has made. The golfers' entrance gives access, not only to a lavatory, which also serves as a store for clubs, but to a changing-room where wet clothes may be discarded before the weary player climbs to the bedroom floor by the



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THE MAIN STAIR.

"C.L."

adjoining staircase. For the rest, the plan of the house is normal. The chief entrance is at the north-east corner, and the main staircase next to it. The south-east end of the house is occupied by a large drawing-room opening out of the hall. There are doors from both these rooms to the recessed loggia facing due south and above it is a bedroom balcony of the same size. Another sitting-room and the dining-room also have the sunny aspect, and the latter is conveniently placed with reference to the kitchen.

An interesting feature of the sitting hall is the wind dial, set horizontally on the ceiling, which appears in the picture of that room, and also as a separate detail. In the eighteenth century it was by no means unusual to set such a wind-dial vertically on a chimney-piece, and to connect the hands with a weather-vane on the roof. This device



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THE WIND DIAL.

"C.L."

has often been employed by Mr. Lutyens. He generally places the dial in the middle of a map of the neighbourhood drawn in a slightly archaic fashion, recalling those early artists who were more concerned to get an attractive picture than to ensure any slavish

accuracy of geographical detail. Mr. Phipps' treatment of the dial as a ceiling ornament is, as far as this writer knows, a new idea, and certainly a good one.

The exterior is of rough-cast brick, with a roof of dark red tiles, and the picture of the garden front with its large window area shows the wish of the owner, Mrs. Waldorf Astor, for the maximum of light and sunshine. The entrance front is by the roadside, but on the south there is a broad terrace, with a middle flight of steps leading down to the lawn. The accompanying photographs were taken before the garden was planted, but when the present writer lately visited Rest Harrow the borders were gay with summer flowers, larger but not less gracious than the little red bloom which gives its name to the house, and was to be found growing on the dunes. John Maxwell Senhouse says in those letters to Sanchia which led up to the story, *Rest Harrow*: "Properly allied to architecture garden-making is as near as a man may get to the divine function, Music always excepted, mind you." It is pleasant to find that so ardent a maker of romance as Mr. Maurice Hewlett puts into the mouth of such an impenitent vagabond and Nature-lover as Senhouse, as unimpeachable a statement of the relations of architecture and garden-making. The student of these things might be shy of putting so high the result of their alliance, but the fact when stated has a pleasant ring. It lifts the garden-maker's craft on to that high plane which is suggested by the splendid phrase of Saint Bernard of Clairvaux: "I have discovered a lovely garden, a calm retreat. We enter it not with feet of flesh, but with feet of love." L. W.

BOOKS ON ARCHITECTURE.

A NEW AUNT ELINOR.

Architecture Shown to the Children, by Gladys Wynne. (T. C. and E. C. Jack.)

THE twopenny box outside an old book shop will sometimes yield up the little volume in which Aunt Elinor discoursed of architecture to the children. Mrs. Wynne's book, with its photographic illustrations, is calculated to make the youngsters use their eyes with less of the feeling that architecture is another form of lessons. The author has to cover the ground from Ancient Greece to eighteenth century England in one hundred and twenty-seven pages—about as difficult a task as may be imagined. She has produced a readable little volume, which is likely to serve its purpose of stimulating children to feel that buildings are real things which it is worth their while to know about. As is natural and proper, Gothic is held up to especial praise. A child's imagination must be fired by the romance of a cathedral, and by the stories that linger round mediaeval carvings and painted windows, before it can move on to an appreciation of classic art. The debt we owe to Ruskin is not for his theories, often preposterous, but for his enthusiasm and power of making architecture vital. He had the power of making young people use their eyes and think. It is therefore all to the good that Mrs. Wynne has approached her task in the same spirit, and the issue of it is to be commended.

HEXHAM ABBEY.

Guide to the Priory Church of St. Andrew, Hexham, by C. C. Hodges. (Gibson, Hexham.)

IT is well that exhaustive monographs should be written on great buildings, but it is even more important that sound and scholarly guides should be available for a shilling. Hexham Abbey, as it is loosely called, though it was ruled by a Prior, not by an Abbot, has undergone such great changes in the last three years that a new edition of Mr. Hodges' Guide is valuable in bringing the story up to date. The peculiar interest of Hexham is in the way it spans the centuries. Here is the frith stool of St. Wilfrid, the stone *cathedra* that was set for him east of the Saxon apse and facing westwards, and thirteen centuries later the dignified nave which was finished only last year. When Northumberland gets the new dioceses it needs, it may be hoped that the claim of Hexham to fill Wilfrid's *cathedra* will not be forgotten.

THE MEASURED DRAWING.

The Practical Exemplar of Architecture. Fourth series. (Technical Journals, Limited.)

Garden City Houses and Domestic Interior Details. (Technical Journals, Limited.)

SOME years ago Mr. Mervyn E. Macartney began the publication of a valuable collection of measured drawings, accompanied in each case by a photograph of the subject drawn, and the fourth portfolio of plates is now before us. Like



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THE SITTING HALL.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



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THE PRINCIPAL BEDROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

its predecessors, it covers a wide range, and includes complete exteriors of buildings, individual features such as doorways, windows, screens and cupolas, and examples of artistic craftsmanship such as wrought-iron gates. The conjunction of photograph and drawing is particularly useful to the working architect, as it shows the effect side by side with the means by which it is achieved. The periodical issue of these portfolios is building up a body of architectural record of real value. The slim volume illustrating Garden City Houses is on less ambitious lines, and includes some working drawings of modern work, such as panelling, fireplaces, etc., contributed by various architects of note. These details are also accompanied by reproductions of photographs of the finished work.

EGYPTIAN ART.

Egyptian Art: Studies by Sir Gaston Maspero. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

ANY book about Egypt which bears the name of Maspero on its title-page demands our respect, for the Director-General of the Service des Antiquités at Cairo has rendered unique service to art and archaeology. Nevertheless, the form of this volume is open to criticism. It gathers up contributions to various periodicals spread over thirty years, many of them written with controversial intent. The author is conscious of a certain over-emphasis and repetition on some points now agreed, but has left the words as they came hot from his pen to tell the story of the conversion of others to his views. By the same token the book lacks the cohesion of Professor Flinders Petrie's smaller volume, *Arts and Crafts of Ancient Egypt*, which covers to some extent the same ground. The twenty-five monographs deal chiefly with sculptured figures and with jewellery, and are directed in the main to the proof of two points. The first is the utilitarian and realistic rather than the imaginative purpose of Egyptian art, and the second the classifying of various local schools of treatment. Into the author's arguments we have no space to go, and it would be unfair to make the attempt in small compass. One impression is left from a study of the fine range of illustrations of Egyptian statues, viz., the unvarying and majestic repose of their treatment. If the art is not so fine as that which produced the masterpieces of the Golden Age of Athens, it has a psychological force which attracts with no less power.

The Queen Mother's Nursery.

A VISIT TO THE IDEAL HOME AT OLYMPIA.

By "HESTIA."

A NURSERY is not an easy room to plan. It requires the most sympathetic insight into a child's mentality and a rigorous adherence to the laws of hygiene. Moreover, one is apt to forget that an adult designing rooms for children is too often like a giant ordering the environment of Lilliputians!

There is, however, a Nursery at Olympia just now that all child-lovers are flocking to see. It is called Queen Alexandra's Nursery because Her Majesty has most graciously interested herself in its design and furnishing. Modern Royalty has the most notable appreciation for simplicity, and these rooms—a combined day and night nursery, with bath and dressing-room adjoining—are the acme of simplicity. There is nothing "grand" or elaborate about them. Only one realises, on looking into them in detail, the immense care, skill and understanding that has gone to make them. No wonder they draw such crowds of delighted and keenly critical visitors. The Queen-Mother's Nursery is by far the most popular feature in all this great Exhibition.

One imagines this room very easily at the top of some jolly old London house, or in the wing of a country cottage, shut away by sound-proof doors. The sunlight would pour in through the Old English leaded window and emphasise the cheerful colouring within. And on wet days the Dutch tiles in the fireplace and the bright pictures on the walls would gladly supplant the sodden world outside.

The walls themselves are a light neutral shade, and the pictorial frieze, which shows the world and his wife going to market with their pigs and geese, is placed low enough for small children to see easily. The floor covering is excellent; it has the soft warm texture of felt and the cleanliness and durability of linoleum. On this are large washable rugs with coloured borders.

In this typical child's room the furniture is built to please a child's sense of proportion. The chairs are small and low; the table is fittingly diminutive, and a raised rim all round the edge prevents toys and teacups falling off. Natural sycamore, wax-polished, is the wood chosen. Printed linen curtains, with quaint cottage-frills, give colour and cosiness to the room, and a magnificent toy-box is revealed in the body of the upholstered window-seat. Would you hear the kettle singing for nursery tea? Behold the little hob in the grate. Would you investigate the ticking of the nursery clock? Behold the face is left uncovered and the hands swing rhythmically before your very eyes. Would you fall into the fireplace? You can't; a beautiful woven brass-wire guard, as used by your great-great-grandmother, prevents such a disaster.

In the bath and dressing-room next door the miniature fittings are porcelain, the dressing-table and wardrobe being white enamelled wood. Here one gets an impression of scrupulous cleanliness, and a close inspection reveals the scientific thought behind it all. Both rooms, it is claimed, are hygienically perfect. All angles are curved so that dust cannot accumulate. There are no ledges or sharp corners; even the mouldings have been specially designed.

Judging from the comments of visitors, they are fascinated by these Nurseries. No detail escapes their notice.

The rooms are so simply yet so adorably gay, ultra-sensible without being dull.

The Queen-Mother has graciously helped to evolve a type of Nursery decoration which is likely to become national, and once a thing is national it is true and good, since it represents a People's honest taste and needs. The firm that has so cleverly and sympathetically executed the design—Messrs. Waring & Gillow—deserve sincere congratulation.

The same House is responsible for a wonderful exhibition of "period" rooms near by. The general public shows a growing appreciation of the antique. England leads the world to-day in the decorative arts, and this faithful representation of the homes of our ancestors is of absorbing interest.

The Gallery of rooms includes replicas of an Adams drawing-room, Georgian dining-room, 16th century Venetian bed-room, a Tudor hall and 17th century parlour. Several well-known ladies have concerned themselves with the designing of these beautiful apartments. They form an exhibit which, to the lay mind, should be an entrancing revelation of the decorator's and cabinet maker's art through the long centuries.

The two main model rooms erected by Messrs. Waring & Gillow, fronting the main entrance to the Ideal Home Exhibition, are an Elizabethan dining-room, typically English, and an exquisite Chinese Chippendale drawing-room—the vogue of the moment in decoration being essentially Oriental.



The CORNER of a CHINESE CHIPPENDALE ROOM

By WARING & GILLOW.

ONE looks at this curiously beautiful and rather unusual scheme of decoration for the corner of a Drawing-room or Boudoir with more than a little interest. The treatment is Chinese Chippendale, and Messrs. Waring & Gillow's Studio has faithfully reproduced the ideas of this famous 18th century designer. Wallpaper, fabrics and furniture are all harmoniously correct. An indisputably lovely room, and one fancies this the owner's favourite corner. She would come here continually to sit in her Chinese brocaded chair, and look out to her lawns through the window hung with damask curtains, quaintly pelmeted, as Chippendale himself would have desired. It would be a very unimpressible person who did not feel the influence of such a room.

By telephoning 4000 Mayfair and asking for the Drapery Department, samples of these Fabrics can be sent post paid.

BROCADE ON CHAIR.

THE Chinese all-silk brocade on chair reproduced above is 50 in. wide and 13/9 per yard. We also supply it in all blue shade.

CURTAINS.

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WINDOW SCHEME.

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BUENOS AIRES.



RACING NOTES

DEALING in last week's Notes with the apparently inexplicable form shown by the three year olds, I suggested that Light Brigade and Cantilever might be the best of the lot. Night Hawk I left on one side for further consideration. Since then Florist has come into the reckoning, for, on Saturday last, carrying 8st. 6lb., he won the Duke of York's Stakes—easily, I thought—Light Brigade (8st. 12lb.) and Cantilever (7st. 13lb.) being unplaced behind him, as, by the way, was Thistleton (8st. 8lb.). As a matter of fact, Florist has not been beaten this season; he is a bay colt by Florizel II. out of Ladytown (2), by Gallinule 19, was bred by the late Sir Tatton Sykes, and bought by the present owner, Mr. E. Dresden, when a yearling for 810 guineas. Further interest attaches, by the way, to the pedigree of Florist, for his dam, Ladytown, is by Gallinule out of Downey, by Hagioscope out of Lenity, and Lenity is by Bend Or out of Clemence. There are good grounds for believing that Clemence—not Rouge Rose, as is generally accepted—was, in fact, the dam of Bend Or. Supposing this to be true—I think it is—then Lenity was got by Bend Or out of his own dam. Be that as it may, the fact remains that Lenity was what might be called a congenital idiot, as, indeed, she was likely to be if so incestuously bred. On the face of it, Florist's latest performance was decidedly creditable, but there was this about it, that the going was terribly heavy and holding, and that under more favourable conditions both Light Brigade and Cantilever—the latter especially—would have shown to greater advantage. I am not sure whether Lord Harewood's colt wore "tips," as he did when he won the Jockey Club Stakes, but if he did, he must have been at no little disadvantage on such treacherous ground. There it is. If we can accept the running in the Duke of York Stakes as true—I do not myself think we can—then Florist—the form was to a certain extent checked by Seremond—would be pretty nearly the best colt of his age, up to now. What Night Hawk may have done by the time these Notes appear remains to be seen, but if it should be that he has won the Cesarewitch, we should, I think, be bound to accept him as a pretty good colt, for, to my way of thinking, this year's Cesarewitch will take a lot of winning. The sorting out of the three year olds will not be an easy task; we may, however, defer the attempt till later on, and meantime, what about the two year olds? Here, too, there will, I think, be trouble, for with the exception of a few of the best, they seem to me to be a very mixed up lot. I notice, however, that over the signature of the "Head Lad," a well-known and very able member of the

staff of our—may I say "young"?—contemporary, *Town Topics*—young, at all events, in its vigour and cheery spirit—has attempted and completed the handicapping of five hundred two year olds, and this result of his work I sincerely recommend to the study of students of form. To The Tetrarch he has paid the compliment of leaving him alone in his glory—*hors concours*. In all probability the compliment is well deserved; but I have it in mind that, easily though Mr. McCalmont's colt seemed to beat Stornoway in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, he could not have got any further away from him. I thought, too, at the time that the flying grey seemed to have gone about as far as he cared to, whereas Stornoway was staying on. I may have been quite wrong, but the impression remains, and I should much like to see the two colts meet fresh and well at a mile, or next year, as we shall probably do, over a longer distance. It would, too, have been decidedly interesting had we been able to see what The Tetrarch would have done with By George! in the Imperial Produce Plate of 3,000 sovs., at Kempton Park, on Friday last. I suppose he would have won, but, all the same, judging by the style in which Captain Forrester's good colt came romping home four clear lengths of the field, the son of Roi Herode might not have found it easy to give him 12lb., especially in such heavy going. The "Head Lad's" notion was, by the way, that

The Tetrarch could give By George! 21lb. Whether he could do so remains to be seen, and is, I think, open to doubt. By George! is, at all events, a colt of considerable individuality—thick through the heart, remarkably well let down, with plenty of bone, and showing enormous power in his hind-quarters. Mr. Purefoy, by the way, seemed well pleased when the colt came romping home, as well he might, seeing that he (the colt) is by his old favourite, Lally, sold only last year, far below his value, for 6,700 guineas to Count Schiebler.



W. A. Rouch. FLORIST, WINNER OF THE DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

Copyright.

By George! is, by the way, a really well-bred colt, for his dam, Queen's Holiday, is by Royal Hampton 11 out of Cimez (4), by St. Simon 11 out of Antibes, by Isonomy 19.

Neither The Tetrarch nor By George! is engaged in the Middle Park Plate on Friday; but among those entered are Hapsburg (9st. 3lb.), Flying Orb (8st. 10lb.), Stornoway (9st. 3lb.), Parhelion (9st. 3lb.), Black Jester (9st. 3lb.), Corcyra (9st.) and Evansdale (8st. 10lb.). Now, here is the estimate taken of these colts by the "Head Lad" in the huge handicap or classification referred to above. Hapsburg and Stornoway he ranks (for the time being) as equals; he expressly states that he has not really attempted to describe which is the better of the two. For present purposes, however, he gives them 10st. 7lb. each. Next come Corcyra, 10st.;

Flying Orb, 9st. 11lb.; Parhelion and Black Jester, 9st. 7lb. each; and then Evansdale with 9st. 6lb. Flying Orb I suspect of making a noise; at all events, according to the "Head Lad's" classification, Stornoway or Hapsburg should win the Middle Park Plate. With this I quite agree, but taking Hapsburg's poor display at Kempton Park into consideration, it seems probable that Stornoway will now beat him, but it would not surprise me to see Corcyra run him pretty close, for he is, I think, a much improved, and still improving, colt.

There seems to be no limit to the demand for really first-class stallions. Hardly had we realised the sale of Prince Palatine for 45,000 guineas—less 5,000 guineas by way of a penalty for having been beaten at Goodwood—than we heard of an offer—a perfectly genuine offer, I believe—of 90,000 guineas—an astounding offer it was—for Bayardo and Lemberg, an offer promptly refused by Mr. Fairie Cox, and now it is established beyond question that Mr. Belmont has refused to sell Tracery for 40,000 guineas. There it is. Assuming, as I think we may, that 90,000 guineas was offered for Bayardo and Lemberg, we have it that four horses—one actually

sold—Prince Palatine, Tracery, Bayardo and Lemberg—would have been sold for 175,000 guineas. These same horses, it is satisfactory to note, are all of pure English descent, traceable at every point to the earliest-known sources from which the British thoroughbred derives. Vast as such a sum of money appears to be if laid out in the purchase of four horses, it would not have been a dear investment; far from it. Prince Palatine is, I believe, "full" for three years at 400 guineas, and we may therefore put him down as bringing in a net income of somewhere about fourteen thousand guineas a year. Lemberg and Bayardo are earning somewhere about ten thousand guineas a year each, and it is safe to assume that Tracery would have earned at least as much, a rough calculation which shows that within three years the four horses would have returned 132,000 guineas of their purchase money, and that, all being well, the end of the fourth year would see them standing free of cost to their purchasers and bringing in somewhere about forty-four thousand guineas a year. These four horses have, by the way, all bred in private studs, and, with the exception of Prince Palatine, are still in the possession of their breeders.

TRENTON.

ON THE GREEN.

BY HORACE HUTCHINSON AND BERNARD DARWIN.

THE FOURTH COURSE AT ST. ANDREWS.

AS one travels from Leuchars Junction to St. Andrews and watches for the first glimpse of the old course, there is a big slice of what appears to be good golfing ground, with sand hills in the distance, lying on the left-hand side of the railway. Very few golfers have ever been to explore it; the majority for their Sunday walks have confined themselves to criticising the condition of the old and new courses and the faults and failings of those in charge. But most of us have sliced balls over the wall at the Elysian Fields and have noticed the shepherd's cottage on the edge of "Hell" bunker. We have also some knowledge of the whins on the right-hand side going to the "Hole O'Cross" on the homeward journey and of those on the same side in the neighbourhood of the railway bridge near Pilmour Cottage. And further, in the old days there was certainly one of my opponents who was so afraid of the "Principal's Nose" that he boldly took the line to the right of the railway when he played the "Corner of the Dyke Hole," and risked disturbing the small boys who were engaged in a noisy game of cricket in the field on that side of the railway—this being no longer possible, as it is now out of bounds. These pieces of land are to form the new fourth course; it is, in fact, to run on the inland side of the old course. It will be connected with St. Andrews by the railway bridge near the children's putting green, and the first tee will be close to the old station yard adjoining the historic station-master's garden, and will thus bring the fourth course somewhat nearer to the town than the "new course." The first two holes lie to the west of the railway. The first one is to be a drive and short iron shot, and the second nearly two full shots, with a green on a beautiful natural plateau guarded at present by whins. It can be said here that the soil is of the same character as that of the old course, and it is only necessary to scratch the surface to meet with sand. Bunker-making will, therefore, be easy, and as the flattest portion of the ground contains a certain amount of undulating land, advantage will be taken of this to construct natural-looking hazards. We now cross over the railway and play a short hole with a green near the shepherd's cottage. This forms the connecting link between the first and last two holes and the main portion of the course, and it is a trifle narrow for the outward and home-coming lines of play, the latter being to the sixteenth hole, also a short one. There is, however, a possibility of further land being obtained on the other side of the railway for the sixteenth hole, and if only a small piece can be leased, an excellent short hole can be made there, which will remove all fear of congestion and not in any way destroy the privacy of Pilmour Cottage, which lies near by. The fourth will be a long one, three shots generally being required to reach a plateau green with bold hazards on either side, and the one following is a long two-shot hole slightly dog-legged with many hazards in the shape of whins and natural bunkers. There is a chance of making a beautiful drive and pitch hole for the sixth, with a green on a narrow plateau overlooking the Eden, and then follows a short hole visible from the tee, with a small green in what is almost a punch-bowl with plenty of hazards all round. This and the eighth, which calls for a drive over big, bold bunkers, and an iron shot are played towards St. Andrews, and for the ninth we turn our backs again upon the old city and return to the cream of the land, where the green will be placed upon a most delightful plateau.

The tenth and eleventh will be good-length two-shot holes, the latter having a burn, which runs at present underground, in front of the green; it lies in a narrow strip of land between the Eden and the railway. The feature of the twelfth will be a carry from the tee over a bend in the Eden for the adventurous player, the timid one being provided with a safe route to the right, from which position there is but a slight chance of reaching the green. The thirteenth should work up into another good drive and short pitch hole, with a green divided from the sixth hole by the seventh and fourteenth tees. The latter is to be a short hole, the exact opposite to the seventh, as it will have a well protected plateau green, bunkered so as to encourage a slight pull from the extra scientific player.

The fifteenth is to be the longest hole on the course. There are opportunities of using some natural hazards for the tee shot, but the rest of the bunkers will have to be made, and the green will be thrown up on a low plateau in the neighbourhood of the shepherd's cottage. The sixteenth has already been mentioned; the seventeenth will be a good-length two-shot hole, with a very difficult second shot, and the eighteenth will need a drive and iron shot. Here, again, some good artificial work will be needed in making turf hollows to guard the green, somewhat after the fashion of the eighteenth green on the old links.

The description of a course is always apt to be rather a dull affair, and almost as bad as hearing a detailed account of a match from the typical club bore. But it is not quite so cruel to give a general impression of the prospects of the scheme, and it certainly looks as if a good course could be made on the land available for the purpose; indeed, except for one most unfortunate fact, it might even earn a slight measure of praise from severe critics. Some might not realise how great the disadvantage is when I say that it lies cheek by jowl with the historic old course of St. Andrews. To me it would be fearful sacrilege to alter one single feature in that great links beyond adding an effective drainage system for its comfort and health, and it almost seems blasphemous even to make a relief course so close to its great presence. Not that this new upstart can possibly interfere with the noble patriarch, but it will be so terribly new in comparison with the antiquity of its neighbour. However, there is some comfort in thinking that the better the fourth course turns out to be, so much the more relief will it give to the old one. And there is no reason why it should not prove a most successful venture on the part of the town, as by far the greater part of the land is designed by Nature for the game; in fact, it is ideal golfing country. Moreover the rest of the ground is by no means dead flat, and if the existing undulations be accentuated and rendered bolder, interesting and exacting holes can be made to test the most skilful player. It will certainly be possible to insist upon straight play, and however much we may admire great recoveries after a wild shot, there are now almost too many possibilities for them on the old course.

In spite of the accounts which constantly appeared in some papers of the terrible state of the old St. Andrews green, it looked in wonderfully good condition at the end of last July, although there had been no rain for several weeks, and was in much better condition than other seaside courses which I saw at about that time. The tariff had been the cause of regulating the play within reasonable limits, and also incidentally

the means whereby houses had been let and the hotels filled with visitors. Now that a good water supply has been arranged for all the putting greens, it only remains to carry out a thorough drainage system for the bunkers so that the course may be in good order under any conditions. St. Andrews means so much to many of us that we rejoice to see the spirit of progress which is now prevalent, and have every confidence that increase of years will bring increase of prosperity to the headquarters of the great game.

H. S. COLT.

THE METHODS OF THE RULES COMMITTEE.

I THINK that the golfing world may like to know—and, in view of some criticisms which have been passed on the mode in which the Rules of Golf Committee has conducted its business, that it is very desirable that it should know—that a certain change has been made recently in the form in which the proposed answers to questions given by the local sub-committee at St. Andrews are circulated among the general body. The way used to be that the answers, as proposed by the sub-committee, were sent round to all members of the General Committee with the request that a notification should be made, within a limited number of days, by any member who objected to any proposed answer; that is to say, that silence gave consent, and no reply to the propositions of the sub-committee was equivalent to an assent given them. The mode now in use is that the proposed answers are sent out as before, but that each member of the General Committee is requested to give an affirmative or a negative answer, as the case may be, to those propositions; and in order to afford him no excuse for failing to make a reply, a stamped envelope, addressed to the secretary of the committee, accompanies each set of proposed answers. The difference is one of form only, perhaps, but the more lately adopted method is one that must seem to fix the responsibility for the answers, as finally given to the questioners, more tightly and personally on the backs of each member of the General Committee; and it may be of satisfaction to some of the golfers who seem to have thought that in the past the replies were left too much in the hands of the sub-committee to learn that this new mode has been adopted. Be this said, however, without conveying any admission on the part of the writer that the sub-committee ever either desired to or did assume any undue responsibility, or that the general body of members ever consciously failed in the duty of examining, and if necessary of objecting to, the answers which the local sub-committee submitted to them.

H. G. H.

THE MORAL OF DUNCAN'S VICTORY.

For several years there has been a conviction among students of golf that, sooner or later, George Duncan must come into a great kingdom. They have declared that he needed to win just one event of the first water in order to secure the confidence which, with all his brilliancy, he had often lacked in crises. Then he would advance rapidly to a position rivalling that which Harry Vardon enjoyed when he was at the meridian of his career. At length Duncan has made the desired move. Last week, at Walton Heath, he gained his first victory in a classic event. He won the Professional Golfers' Association's tournament for four hundred pounds and medals presented by the proprietors of the *News of the World*, an event which, in the opinion of most people, is fully as hard to win as the open championship and much more interesting to see. The circumstance that struck one most about Duncan was that he did not seem to be at all excited about the likelihood of succeeding. Watching him in previous years, one could not help feeling that a real prospect of victory was too much for him. Mercurial by nature, he became half anxious, half excited when he found himself handling



BRAID IN A FLOODED BUNKER.

the cup of conquest. Before he could raise it to his lips there would be a slip and down would go all his hopes with a crash. At St. Andrews he led the field in the open championship with a round to go; at Sandwich he was in front with two rounds to go, but on each occasion disaster overtook him when all that he needed was steady golf. At Sunningdale he reached the final of the *News of the World* tournament and then collapsed before James Sherlock. At Walton Heath, in the latest competition, he played with a quiet confidence which indicated a change of temperament, and if he can maintain his new demeanour and disposition he may be another Vardon. His swing is as true and as rhythmic as Vardon's, although perhaps a little quicker, and, inspired though his play seems to be when he is playing well, he is a man with a meditative mind. He is a thinking golfer, as many of his friends have discovered when discussing with him the methods of executing shots. And such a golfer, possessed of Duncan's inborn capacity for the game, surely ought to be a wonder.

WHERE BRAID WAS BEATEN.

After all the trouble that James Braid has suffered with his eyes this season, and the consequent difficulties in which he has pursued the game, nobody would have been other than gratified if he had proved himself good enough to win the final. Such a circumstance would have afforded him a happy wind-up to a season which cannot have brought him much joy. Braid played splendidly, save for the missing of four or five short putts, and had little cause to reproach himself, but he it said that the better man on the day gained the victory. Against C. H. Mayo in the third round Braid performed like the Braid of old; his long game was marked by power and incisiveness, and his putting was supremely confident. In the final he missed a short putt on the first green, and that incident probably did as much as anything to unsettle him for the day. It was a nasty jar to receive at the outset, so potent a reminder of a weakness which has been upon him many times in previous months. Where two first-class golfers are concerned, it happens as often as not that the issue is settled by the short putts, and so it was in this case. In spite of the heavy rains that fell on the first two days, the meeting was successful and interesting in a high degree, and it was brought to a pleasant conclusion when the Lord Mayor of London distributed the prizes after having driven the first ball to signalise the opening of the new eighteen holes course at Walton Heath.

R. E. H.



MR. LLOYD GEORGE WAITING TO SEE DUNCAN PUTT.



HUNT SERVANTS AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

AT the beginning of the hunting season it is not amiss to look at the position and prospects of hunt servants. At first sight they do not look so good as once they were. So many more Masters than formerly hunt their own hounds. The lists of hunts published each October show us that about half of the packs are now hunted by gentlemen huntsmen. I prefer this to the term amateur, which has a certain suggestion of inefficiency about it which certainly would be unjust to those Masters of the science of fox-hunting who carry the horn in these days. The Duke of Beaufort, Mr. E. P. Rawnsley, Mr. Charles McNeill and the Rev. E. A. Milne among the Masters of experience will occur to anyone, while Lord Stalbridge, Mr. W. Fuller, Mr. N. Loder and Mr. F. Milbank are only a few names among the younger men who are coming on. But, in fact, the prospects of hunt servants are not very much injured, nor are they in reality worse than they were. The kennel-huntsman and first whipper-in to a gentleman huntsman has nearly all the advantages of a huntsman, and few of the disadvantages. A huntsman is dependent on the good-will of his field; he is the butt of amateur and often incompetent critics, and if, as sometimes happens, he has not the gifts necessary to a huntsman, he is in a more secure position as kennel huntsman. If, as we have often seen, a man obtains promotion to a huntsman's place and for any reason fails, he finds it exceedingly difficult to obtain another situation. If he has been with one of the fashionable packs this is almost impossible. But for the services of a first-rate kennel-huntsman there is always a demand. Without good kennel management the huntsman Master cannot show sport nor breed up a first-rate pack of hounds. The kennel-huntsman who is also a first-rate whipper-in is the most valuable of hunt servants. If he has a less conspicuous position he has greater security; moreover, if a kennel-huntsman and first whipper-in has real gifts he is sure to have a chance to show them. There is plenty of demand for first-rate men. A few years ago, when a noted pack was vacant, several huntsmen of note were invited to apply for the post, and there is scarcely a first-rate huntsman who has not had it intimated to him that he might have another and better place if he wished it. The mediocre huntsman has not such chances of promotion as once he had, but there are

plenty of places open to the man of gifts. Masters save money by hunting hounds—at least £300 a year—but that is not the reason why they do it. It is far better fun, and a Master who hunts his own hounds obtains a real return for all his worry and expenditure. For him there are no dull days, scarcely any tedious moments. A pack of hounds is an unceasing pleasure. We might almost say that for the man who hunts his own hounds there is no such thing as a bad country or a bad day as long as he can keep in touch with the pack. The best run is far more enjoyable in retrospect to the man who has found, hunted and killed a fox with a pack of hounds than it can be to any of us who look on. When we are standing outside a covert shivering and waiting for a fox to break, the huntsman, gentleman or professional, is enjoying every moment. To have gentlemen as well as professional huntsmen is better for the sport, for we have thus a wider choice, and so a better chance of getting hold of the man with exceptional gifts.

THE FIGURES OF FOX-HUNTING.

The hound lists for England and Wales give us a total of foxhounds, harriers and beagles of 331, and there is no need to tell the oft-told tale of the financial prosperity of hunting or of the expenditure it occasions. But perhaps it may be well to note the great amount of healthy, well-paid employment it gives. Each foxhound pack employs some twenty men, all of whom are well paid for the work they do. Their wages are regular. These men must needs spend their money in the villages where the kennels are, thus distributing the money just in those places where it is most scarce. Large as are the total funds expended in fox-hunting, it is perhaps the way these funds are distributed which is one of the greatest of the many benefits of the sport to the country.

THE DEVON AND SOMERSET: A GREAT HUNT.

There have been many good hunts during the late Devon and Somerset Staghound season, but few really great runs. But once after meeting the hounds achieved, quite late in the day, a hunt quite equal, in some respects superior, to anything enjoyed up to the present time. There was some preliminary hunting, but the real quarry of the day, a stag with a fine head, had slipped quietly from Monkham to Long Wood, a covert from which many runs have started. It needs, however, great vigilance to get away



H. Barrett.

THE BLANKNEY, NEAR LEADENHAM.

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from this long, winding and rather intricate combe. There was a false start when hounds got on the line of a buck outlying from Dunster Deer Park. At last the pack was stopped, the Master took the pack and Tucker drew some tufters and tried Long Wood, where was found the big stag and a bevy of hinds. The big stag went away at once.

It is easy to write of the opening stages of the run. All stag-hunters know how we had to rattle down into the Avill Valley and then up the toilsome ascent to the vale above Knowle. Here the pack came on terms with the big stag. It was hard to climb Avill Vale; it was heartbreaking to have to scramble down again. I doubt whether these descents do not take it out of a horse as much as the climbs. We had had both; and through Broadwood, Wychwood, and over the stony slopes beyond, and so to the very top of Blackhill the stag led us. The pace was fair to this point. Then the stag slipped down to the water. The hounds here got on close terms, pressed him away, and he, stout and gallant, climbed up to Treborough Common. Readers who have not been there hardly know what that means. So far the hunt had simply been up and down hill, over the roughest and stoniest ground. Now we had to sit down and nurse our horses, for on the top, by the mineral railway, hounds were stretching away, speaking now and then with unusual freedom. On they swept, turning aside for nothing, the scent evidently serving so that when presently climbing Haddon Hill—and those who survived so far ran into a fog—the pack never wavered, and riding to the cry,

Aubawn Harriers, near Killeshandra, in Ireland, are newly established packs. Mr. Jocelyn Lucas' harriers, now kennelled at Nether Cerne, between Cerne Abbas and Dorchester, are interesting in that they are hunting the same country which was formerly hunted by the Dorsetshire Mountain Harriers. These hounds, in or about 1830, showed extraordinary sport, hunting outlying fallow deer, fox, hare and roedeer. The following extract from the diary of the late Henry Symonds, a name still well known and respected among Dorsetshire sportsmen, is worth recalling: "A grand day's sport (March 19th, 1831) with the Mountain Harriers at Buckland Knole. Killed one fox, one roebuck and two hares." They killed the fox early, and two stout hares, one "a little Jack hare, not much bigger than a rabbit." But the "little Jack" gave them fifty-five minutes. Then a roebuck got up, "a temptation," says the writer, "I could not withstand," and they killed him after two hours' hunting. "Mr. Yeatman (one of the founders of the Blackmore Vale Hunt) was out with us to the last, and said it was the best day's sport he ever saw with harriers." We hope the new pack will have many such days. Though foxes are now sacred to the Cattistock, apparently Mr. Farquharson did not object.

CUB-HUNTING UP-TO-DATE.

We still call it cub-hunting, but we do not scrutinise the age of a fox too closely now. Foxes have learned that lesson. Hounds still need experience in the open. At Sandhutton, Sir Robert Walker's place, foxes were found in plenty. Tom Bishopp and



A. H. Bates

MR. H. A. TIARKS' HARRIERS.

Copyright.

they saw at last the big stag, with closed mouth and rolling gait, go down to the water. He broke his bay more than once, and it was dark when the end came. A fine hunt, but a difficult one to ride, being over much of the steepest, roughest country of Exmoor borderland, and among some enclosures divided by big banks, and a finish in the dusk. Then seventeen miles home on a tired horse.

FURTHER CHANGES.

There are a few changes to note of which we have not yet written. Mr. Bouth takes Captain Elwes' country and hounds, and will hunt from Cheltenham. Mr. R. C. B. Partridge has presented his hounds to Mr. Graham. This pack has a new staff and new kennels at Dorstone, in Herefordshire. The country Mr. Graham's Hounds hunt over is made up of loans from neighbouring packs and lies chiefly in Herefordshire. Three packs of foxhounds drop out: Mr. Molyneux McCowen's, who hunted foxhounds and harriers over the Chiddingfold country, round Guildford. This was once the Melford and Godalming Harriers' country. Both these packs, foxhounds and harriers, have given up, driven out by building operations. The Cury have also been given up, and the Master, Mr. G. W. Lee, has gone to the Lamerton. Four harrier packs have been dispersed—Sir John Amory's and the Epping, in England; and Sir George Brookes and Mr. Moore's, in Ireland.

All four were well-established packs with some history, and they will be missed in their respective districts. On the other hand, Mr. Jocelyn Lucas' pack in Dorsetshire, the Wrinsted Court and the

Lord Middleton's hounds had a great morning's work scattering the foxes, killing two and a-half brace, and enjoying one or two nice little hunts in the open. Sir Robert Walker's harriers, which were started two or three years ago, are very popular in this neighbourhood. In the Belvoir country, on the Lincolnshire side, the rain has improved the going, but the scent was still very catchy when Woodward drew the wood and spinneys at Brentingby. There were plenty of cubs, and one took hounds a nice ring round towards Thorpe Arnold on the Quorn borders, but the fox came back. Furly Wood held a lot of cubs. I hear that the wire is to come down in the country round Langar, a pleasant hill and dale district, which has scarcely been rideable with any freedom for some years past.

There is no better or wilder stretch in the Midlands, to be in the grass countries at all, than Manton Gorse in the Cottesmore. The strong gorse covert on the south slope of the hill with its prohibiting wall, the brook and Ridlington on the opposite hill, is a charming bit of hunting country. Manton Gorse is thick and strong, and a stout cub kept thirty couple of Cottesmore bitches hunting all the time. Mr. Norman Loder has settled into a hunting-box close to the Atherstone Kennels at Wetherby, just outside the town, from which the hunt takes its name. Mr. Loder's motto is thorough and, like a wise man, he sees much of his hounds in kennel as well as in the field. Where gentlemen huntsmen often fail is that they do not know their hounds well enough personally, if I may be allowed the expression. The better your hounds know you the better will they

work for you. One of the oldest and still one of the best huntsmen in England is James Bailey of the Essex. He has carried the horn with the Essex since 1879—thirty-four seasons. He can find and hunt a fox and ride over a country as well as some of the younger

ones; yet Captain Gosling, the Master of the Essex, looks forward to a good season. The Essex are a very excellent working pack, and it is quite remarkable how well foxes are preserved, for this is in a country which is almost suburban. X.

SCHOOL TRAINING FOR HUNTERS.

THE school training desirable for hunters is a subject which has become of increasing interest. The value of such training for polo ponies is a matter of general agreement, and nearly all polo ponies, and certainly all the best, have some amount of school training given them. The case of the hunter is different, and a very large number of valuable young horses have little more than the rough-and-ready breaking which has always been considered sufficient for horses in England. Nevertheless, I think we are all agreed, theoretically or practically, on the desirability of some active training for hunters. Broken but untrained horses, such as are many horses sold in Ireland, when they reach this country are common enough. In the last century there were always in Leicestershire, at all events, men who earned their living by making unschooled young horses into hunters for their owners, and men like Dick Christian, Dick Webster and Downs were continuously engaged in supplementing the imperfect education of hunters for those wise men who prefer a made horse to a raw one, and are conscious that they have not the gift of making the raw material into the finished hunter, even if they have the inclination or can command the leisure. But not only experience and the object lesson of polo ponies inclines us to desire a certain amount of school training, but also the trained and schooled horses (mostly of English breeding) which have for so many years, in the hands of foreign riders, defeated our representative riders and horses at Olympia. Yet there is a danger that we may go from one extreme to the other, and from a neglect, almost a contempt, of school training come to give a more rigid training than is suitable for the work a hunter has to do.

The following article is an endeavour to state the true principles of the school training that may be given to hunters to indicate what lessons of *manège* are useful and what are useless or even harmful. The objects of riding-school work for horses may be divided into three sections. First, the training bench is intended to give the horse (1) balance, (2) the right carriage and (3) to make the horse easier to ride by teaching him to obey the signals and respond to the "aids" at the will of the rider. The last named presupposes a certain amount of school training on the part of the rider. And first as to balance. There are two kinds of balance, that of the hack on the road or in the school and of the hunter in the field. In the first place the horse's head should be raised and the quarters brought well under him, so that the horse is light in front. The hunter no less than the hack should have his forehead lightened and be taught to walk, trot and canter collectedly in the school.

But these lessons should not be carried too far nor continued too long, and though it is true that a hunter should learn to be a good hack and to move in a well-balanced manner, yet we must not forget that he is not a park hack, a charger or a school horse, and we should avoid exchanging the freedom and elasticity so necessary in the hunter for the rigidity of the school horse. The balance of the school and of the road is an artificial one; the balance of the hunting-field is natural. The horse acquires the latter in practice for himself. There is nothing better for teaching this natural balance than practice over banks with the head free and with nothing but a plain snaffle in the mouth. This is, I think, one reason why Irish horses can be trained to become first-rate fencers in any country. They have from a very early age been ridden over banks. This is the finest exercise in balance that can be given. The horse must bring his quarters under him in order to spring on to the bank, and must have control of his limbs and muscles for the rapid change on the top and in order to fling himself out over the ditch and into the next field.

This the horse's natural instinct teaches him to do for himself, and he gains by constant practice that instantaneous and instinctive balance. A full use is made of the horse's head and neck, which are drawn back and raised as he takes off, to lighten the forehead, but as he lands are stretched out to the full extent. To throw the weight back in taking off and bring it forward in landing is the natural balance permitted by the horse's make and shape, and this can be learned by diligent exercise over banks and fences with as little interference from the rider as possible. Thus, when

cantering or galloping over a field the horse's forehead may be raised and his quarters brought under him, so that he shall go in collected fashion and not sprawl or scramble; but as he draws near the fence, from the moment he takes off the rider should no longer attempt to balance the horse, but, sitting quite still in the middle of the saddle and giving the horse the utmost liberty of his head, trust to the free and natural balance which is the result of practice and which no rider can assist.

You can nurse a horse uphill or in deep ground; you can hold him together and keep him straight going down hill, but the true art of riding over fences is to efface yourself by sitting perfectly still and leaving the head free or by keeping the very tenderest feeling of the horse's mouth. Some horses like to feel that their rider is there, and become flurried and all abroad if they lose the sensation of guidance and of, it may be, protection from the superior being. We cannot *lift* a horse; we cannot, indeed, give him any *mechanical* assistance whatever at his fences. Some riders think that by taking hold of the horse's head they support him. It is themselves that they are steadying in the saddle.

Some horses require a firm hold of their heads until the very moment they take off, but they, no less than the others, are safest when given a long, light rein between the take off and the landing. This natural balance gives us the limit of school teaching useful for the hunter, and the lessons in the school should be carried on side by side with exercises in trotting and galloping with the head perfectly free. I believe, personally (and this experience of riding over rough ground after pig in India or colt-hunting in the New Forest has taught me), that when the ground is rough the horse can hardly be given too much freedom, but on the road or over smooth grass fields or ridge and furrow, then the aids may be brought into play and the horse made to canter and gallop collectedly.

It may be recollected that in a great majority of hunting runs horses are not going very fast. A free canter or a hand gallop are the commonest paces at their fences. Balance and a collected form of going are an ease to the rider and an economy of the horse's powers. For the hunter it is most important that he should respond as readily to the leg as to the hand. Some men lose all the advantage of leg pressure either by continually kicking at the horse with their heels or by gripping with the calves of their legs. Pressure from either or both legs is, or should be, a recognised signal from the rider to his horse.

It is evident that an ill-balanced rider can seldom have a well-balanced horse. There is nothing that brings a rather sticky or unwilling horse up to his fence or appears to give him more confidence than a steady pressure of both legs, tightening as the horse draws near. Many a refusal or a shy is nipped in the bud by these means. The horse learns this by careful training and trotting in circles, bending in figures of eight, the rider supporting the horse on the turns by the outside leg, and bringing his quarters under him by the pressure of the inside heel. The outward hand should be raised, the inward hand kept low, the inward hand, of course, being the one on the side towards which the horse is being made to turn. When riding strange horses in the show ring I have found the raising of the outward hand and the lowering of the inward readily responded to, so that we have gone round the turns on the best of terms.

With these simple exercises and the "rein back" and the "passage" a horse will soon learn to respond to the rider's signals, and will be an easier, pleasanter and safer mount. This combination of drill and freedom is what we need, for the hunter and horses so taught are, no doubt, better to ride.

This is only an article and not a treatise on horsemanship, or much more might be said. The object is to advocate such school training for hunters as can be given without loss of freedom of action, and to utter a warning against such influences of foreign horsemanship or of home fashion as may spoil the beautiful elasticity of the English or Irish hunter. T.

KENNEL NOTES.

HARE HUNTING.

WHEREAS packs of harriers have decreased in the United Kingdom since the opening year of this century, beagle packs have shown a substantial increase. Even in the short space of six years the number has grown by over thirty. To ascertain a reason for this change opens up an interesting line of speculation. Is it that men think more exercise is to be had afoot than on horseback, or must we turn to motoring for an explanation? Certainly many men have closed their stables and set up garages instead. Whatever may be the reason, it is clear that the sport of hare hunting is not waning in popularity, although the method in which it is pursued may be changing. Many authorities regard beagles as among the oldest of our indigenous hounds, citing Appian (about 200 A.D.) to prove that the wood-clad Britons used them in the chase.

By painted Britons brave in war they're bred,
Are beagles called, and to the chase are led.

In the "Venatix Novantiqua" we read: "They are very slender and small, and being much like the hare, hunt them out in the burrows where they dwell." Again, we are told they are so small that one hand may encompass the whole of their body. One is inclined to think that much depended upon the size of the hand that attempted this feat, just as one wonders about the size of glove worn by good Queen Bess, for this energetic lady is said to have had a pack of "glove" or "singing" beagles, individuals of which were diminutive enough to be carried in a glove. Even the late Mr. Crane's beautiful Pocket beagles, bred to a nine-inch standard, would have been hard put to it in order to get within such a small compass. There is no doubt that beagles of exceedingly minute proportions have been in existence for a considerable period. The fact that the pack could be taken to the field in a pair of panniers on a horse's back is sufficient evidence to quote. If Youatt were right in his belief that beagles had much of the harrier and old Southern hound in them, all I can say is that breeders must have been remarkably clever to get them down to twelve inches, to say nothing about ten inches. Some properties were, no doubt, shared in common with the old Southern hound, such as the slowness of pace, keenness of nose and so on, but the difference in size is so marked that one cannot well understand where the dwarfing came in. I have had another look through my Turberville to see if he makes any specific allusion to beagles, but, although he is rarely sweet on hare hunting, which he classes among the best of chases, he tells us nothing of the nature of the hounds, merely speaking once of "harriers" and another time of "haryers," with that delightfully inconsequential orthography characteristic of his day.



THE HON. MRS. FREDERICK BARRETT'S AFGHAN GREYHOUND, CHUKU.

One feature of hunting seems to have lingered throughout the ages—the appreciation of hound music. No one has expressed the feeling better than our own Shakespeare in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Though the action, it is true, takes place in Greece, the country scenes were essentially English. You remember what Theseus proposes?

We will, fair queen, up to the mountain's top,
And mark the musical confusion
Of hounds and echo in conjunction.

To which Hippolyta rejoins:

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in a wood of Crete they bayed the bear
With hounds of Sparta; never did I hear
Such gallant chiding; for, besides the groves,
The skies, the fountains, every region near
Seemed all one mutual cry; I never heard
So musical a discord, such sweet thunder.

Shakespeare must have written this from his experience. Bits of the play, we know, were taken from various sources; but there is nothing second hand in this, nor in the familiar succeeding lines in which Theseus describes his hounds:

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flewed, so sanded; and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew;
Crook-kneed, and dew-lapped like Thessalian bulls,
Slow in pursuit, but matched in mouth like bells,
Each under each. A cry more tuneable
Was never holla'd to, nor cheered with horn,
In Crete, in Sparta, nor in Thessaly.

It took a sportsman to write those lines, the beauty of which is ever fresh to me, although I have read them many, many times.

ENGLISH BLOODHOUNDS ABROAD.

Considering how desirable new blood is occasionally to refresh the old stock, one cannot help regretting that the expense and delay occasioned by the quarantine regulations prevent the importation of bloodhounds from the United States. Some biologists hold that representatives of old stock transplanted for some generations to other climes may act as effectually as an outcross, and they have the advantage of continuing the succession in a direct line. Many years ago now Mr. J.



MR. J. L. WINCHELL'S PUPPY, LORD SOLLY.

L. Winchell of Fair Haven, Vermont, U.S.A., founded his kennels on the soundest specimens from Mr. Ewind Brough, and from time to time this gentleman, more enterprising than we are, comes to England for a change. As far as one can judge from photographs, he has bred some wonderful hounds, brimming over with type and of remarkable size. More important still, they seem to have wonderful noses, and people go to the Fair Haven Kennels from every part for hounds that are to be used purely for the purpose of tracking criminals. A few months ago Mr. Winchell purchased Mr. Wilfrid N. Unwin's good bitch Uproar, of the famous Champion Solly-Playful litter, and she went out in whelp to Henry of Brighton. Lord Solly, whose picture appears this week, is one of the resultant litter. This photograph was taken when he was six months old, at which time he weighed eighty-four pounds. To look at him makes one envious.

A LITTLE-KNOWN BREED.

A sight of the few Afghan greyhounds that have from time to time been exhibited makes one regret that these peculiarly striking dogs are not more common. When at their best they are very safe cards to play in the foreign classes. Since Zardin retired on his many laurels, the most familiar has been the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Barrett's Chuku, who is an excellent example of his kind. The Afghan and Persian greyhounds are so closely allied as to be practically identical, differing only in size and coat, says the Rev. H. W. Bush, who is so well versed in the lore of Eastern greyhounds. The Afghan, this gentleman considers, is descended from the Seistan section of the Persian hound, according to its locality growing more or less coat. In the hilly regions of Afghanistan and the borderland they become stronger and more massive than those from the warmer parts. Although the Arab hounds are now smaller than either of those mentioned, the probability is that at some remote period they were the progenitors of the others.



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As we know, environment and nurture play an important part in modifying and differentiating what were at first identical forms of animal life.

THE BEAGLE CLUB.

Beagles are unlikely to languish for want of support. The Association of Masters of Harriers and Beagles is mainly concerned with hare hunting and the support of Peterborough and Reigate. Let it be whispered that at one time some of its members did not seem so zealous about the preservation of true beagle character as breeding hounds to kill hares, and there was grave danger that the foxhound would be set up as a model. Well, of course, no sportsman wishes to find kennel accommodation for a pack unable to do the work for which it has been got together, but real beagles will show as good sport as foxhounds in miniature, and the efforts

of the Beagle Club to keep this object in the foreground are strongly to be commended. The Club, of which Mr. W. R. Crofton is the president, has also under its charge the welfare of the midgets, for which no classes are provided at either of the shows mentioned. The Pocket beagles (those not exceeding 10in. and those under 12in.) are charming little hounds, as all must agree who saw the exhibits sent by Lord Linlithgow and Mr. Crofton to last year's Kennel Club fixture, and they provide so much sport with rabbits that it would be a thousand pities if they ever suffered from neglect. The Beagle Club Report for 1913, just issued, contains much information of interest to owners. The moment is most opportune for the advent of new breeders—men and women of enthusiasm who will show a practical sympathy with the work of the Club.

A. CROXTON SMITH.

HUNTING OUTFIT.

EVERY man who goes out hunting wishes to look as smart as possible. I have known men, not too careful of everyday dress, who were, nevertheless, most particular about their hunting kit. There is a real reason for this, for there is no sport that requires such perfection of fit and tailoring in the clothes suitable for it as does hunting. Our comfort and much of our enjoyment depend on the make and fit of our clothes. For my own part, I think the underclothing as important as the coat and breeches, or, rather, I should say, that without well made, well fitted underclothing the rest of our garments will neither look right nor feel comfortable. These matters depend a little on the man himself, and, to a certain extent, the material a man wears is a matter for his own consideration. A man with a very free acting skin is, of course, liable to chills, and I have found, suffering in this way, that Cellular underclothing answers well. Some men swear by flannel, others by silk or mixtures, and others by some of the excellent patent clothing of the day. What matters is that when we have discovered what suits, that it should be thoroughly well made and fitted so as to lie without creases, and not interfere with the artistic fit of the breeches. Personally, I like silk socks or stockings, and two pairs of these socks take up no more room than one woollen pair, and are a more effectual preventive of cold feet.

This brings us to the most important of all hunting garments, the breeches. These are, of course, a question of cut and fit. If they are comfortable, our enjoyment is complete. Indeed, well-cut breeches which fit without wrinkling in tender places, which give us liberty without slackness, and a saddle that suits our figure and seat certainly enable us to deal more successfully with a not quite satisfactory horse. It is not too much to say that well made breeches are a factor in good horsemanship. I well remember trying a horse in a dealer's saddle and a pair of breeches I brought home from India. I could not get on with him at all. Yielding to the urgency of the vendor, I consented to ride him out hunting for half a day in my own saddle and in a pair of breeches sent home by a famous London tailor much liked in my day by Anglo-Indians. Under these circumstances I found him a very useful horse at the price. It was not that the horse had altered much, but being perfectly comfortable the horseman handled him better. There are three questions every hunting man may with profit ask himself if he does not like his horse. Have I the right bit? Have I a saddle which fits me? Have I the right clothes? As to the material of which breeches should be made, I will come to that presently, for, in fact, it depends on the style of coat preferred. There are, and always have been, several styles of hunting coat. In their main features these have not altered greatly in the last century.

Here is a sketch of the seventh Earl of Kintore in 1835 as he appeared when hunting his own hounds: "Although he has not *à la* Darlington, the straight-cut coat, the cap and the belt (*i.e.*, the Duke of Cleveland when hunting hounds dressed like the hunt servants of those days), yet his single breasted bit of pink, the striped forlanette waistcoat with a slip collar and gilt buttons, and the double-knotted neckcloth all look like business. The boots would do for St. James' Street, but there is something particularly varmint about the breeches, very dark-coloured corduroys, and cut off the same piece with those of his two whippers-in." After all, this does not greatly differ from the attire of many hunting men of the present day. I have before me some of Atkins' pictures, a few coloured sketches by Sturgess, and an illustrated book of hunting coats of 1913 by a well known firm of tailors, and in them I find that the same styles of hunting coats are, with some small variations, depicted, the variations being that some coats button higher or lower over the waistcoat and that the skirts are

longer or shorter as fashion dictates. The modern hunting coats, like those of old times, are as follows: (1) The double-breasted swallow-tail, short in the waist. (2) The single-breasted swallow-tail, longer in the waist than No. 1 and buttoning higher over the waistcoat. (3) The cut-away coat which, in the middle of the last century, was the most fashionable form and was worn by the Dukes of Rutland and Beaufort and other well known hunting men. Then there is a rather short-skirted frock coat which is now made rather longer and fuller. It is a smart coat, and a modification of the long frock always worn by Masters of Hounds. Then there is the very long grey frock coat which affords protection to the thighs and knees in bad weather and is a very workmanlike-looking garment and, in my opinion, the most comfortable of all. The double-breasted swallow-tail is the most fashionable in the Shires. It is more often worn with a yellow waistcoat, and always with leather breeches. It is suitable for a young man with a slim figure, but is not suited to those "given," as an orderly once put it to me, "to im-bonaparte."

Some men who hunt and wish to be smart, but whose servants are not clever at cleaning leathers, prefer moleskin or cord breeches, and choose the cut-away coat which, with a striped waistcoat, looks well and is serviceable. If, however, a frock is liked, then the short frock when well cut is the smartest and, perhaps, the commonest wear out of the Shires. As to breeches, it is the cut and not the material which matters, but if coloured cord or corduroy is worn, then a grey or black coat is most suitable. Boots are important; they have always been so regarded as the note of a sportsman. "He hangs a good boot" used to be a term of approval for a stranger in the hunting-field, and we know that Mr. Sawyer's boots excited a certain prejudice against him when he first hunted from Market Harborough. Boots should be easy in the leg and thick in the sole, and great care should be taken that the meeting of boots and breeches is right. Nimrod, who was himself a very well dressed, not to say dressy man, mentions this junction of hunting boots as one of the tests of a well dressed sportsman.

In the matter of coats, breeches and boots the tailor and boot-maker count for a great deal, but the man who aspires to be really well dressed must not grudge time for careful fitting and trying on. This is worth the trouble, because clothes that fit really well last much longer and look well even when they are a little worn. Many, perhaps most, hunting-men have to exercise a certain economy, but there is none so sound as that of having the best materials well made up. A really good hunting kit lasts a long time if properly cared for. What do I mean by a hunting kit? Well, a pink coat and leathers or white cords, a grey hunting frock with brown cords and what is called a mufti riding suit of some stout dark grey for cub-hunting or bad weather, worn with gaiters or butcher boots; a couple of tall hats and a bowler. These last should fit perfectly; a good hatter and a little pains will secure this. Personally, I do not like a very heavy hunting hat, and I am sure that the lighter hats save one's neck in a fall. Needless to say, the hat should never leave one's head in a fall, nor will it do so if properly fitted. I am sure that a good, even-fitting hat has saved my life once at least in recent years. With regard to the minor articles of attire, the hunting scarf is now universal, and for its comfort deserves to be so. It has one fault—that is, it is difficult to tie neatly for one's self; but, once tied, it will remain in place all day. I always wear a low, all-round collar underneath, and in practice I find this better than having, so to speak, the tie and collar in one piece. For gloves there is nothing to beat white woollen for wet weather, and well cut, hand-sewn leather for ordinary wear. I prefer them without buttons at the wrist. All men who have driven teams or tandems know the importance

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of a well cut glove, and it is not too much to say that without gloves that fit it is impossible to obtain that delicate feeling of the horse's mouth which is so essential a part of good hands.

And now, as to the colour of the coat. Every resident in a hunting country who keeps one horse entirely for hunting should, in these days, wear pink. The Masters like it. To wear pink, human nature being what it is, is an addition to the attractiveness of hunting, and in some degree increases its popularity. The pink coat is no more expensive in the long run than any other colour. If economy is an object, the coat should be made of a rather stout material; I prefer light materials for comfort, and to put the warmth into my waistcoats by flannel linings. But a stout material which will not tear easily is the most economical. Next to pink in smartness is black, but I do not think it wears as well as pink; dark grey is better. The best wearing hunting clothes I ever had consisted of a dark grey frock with breeches to match the material,

a close-textured cloth, made for me by a first-rate London hunting tailor. How many years I wore it and with what regret I parted from it I cannot say.

But the hunting man has to face all weathers, and a covert coat and apron are indispensable. I have never turned back for weather, but have never neglected such precautions as are reasonable. If one has not a second horseman, one is bound to cling all day to the covert coat and apron, or leave them at a friend's house. I have never yet been able to find any I could refold or affix to the saddle again once they had been taken out. But it is better to be a little inconvenienced than to be wet through for hours. Personally, I do not think a well made covert coat at all uncomfortable. I like one full and easy, with long skirts to cover the saddle and the legs. It is, however, necessary to be careful, because I have known the waterproofing mixture to make sure places on the horse.

D.

HUNTING RISKS.

IT would be a bad day for Britons if the love of adventure were to be outweighed by the fear of risks. From the hour when the babe suddenly discovers he can rise in his cot a spirit of adventure becomes part of his nature, and the love of daring develops as his body grows. British pluck has been for centuries acknowledged throughout the world, and it will be the last wish of every patriot to see the spirit of the sportsman diminish or die out. The taking of risks is a daily occurrence, and in no phase of life is it more so than in the hunting-field, when excitement blinds the eye of caution; when things hidden conspire to bring us low; when the horse on which we ride brings himself and his rider to grief. Who thinks of danger when the scent is high? The hunting-man takes the risk, nor thinks of harm when once the chase begins. Love of sport is the feeling paramount, and it is the coward who stays at home to save his skin while others experience the joy of following hounds without fear. That hunting has its peculiar risks no sane person will deny, and be he as cautious as it is humanly possible to be, accidents unforeseen may occur, and in the most unlikely and unexpected manner. The use of the horse is a prolific source of accidents, as those best know who have experienced the keen pleasures of the hunting-field. Casualties sometimes occur at the meet or even earlier. A friend of mine dismounted to tighten the girth of the horse his daughter was riding, and his own, in moving, bumped into another, which immediately let fly into my friend's back, with the result of broken ribs, and, consequently, many weeks of pain, weakness, and of absence from business. By the greatest miracle his spine was not broken, the kicks fracturing the ribs on either side and missing the spinal column by inches. Accidents that come from wire, rabbit holes, hidden water and broken ground following a jump are legion, and the results, if not fatal, are sometimes extremely serious. Since the days of Absalom, riding under trees has been fruitful in calamities. Many a follower of hounds has come home with a broken head, while some have been knocked off their horses by branches of trees and have been dragged, sometimes with fatal results. I am writing now within a mile of the spot where William Rufus received his death wound by a chance arrow while hunting in the New Forest. He has, unfortunately, been followed by many others who have lost their lives by chance mishaps in the hunting-field. Peace claims its victims as often as war. Many ride out and some return no more. Even hunting on foot is not without its risks, though they may seem more remote, for a youth I know, who went out cubbing on foot, trod on a stick, which rose and burst the pupil of his eye.

There is a time appropriate for thought of hunting risks, and that time of consideration is in the calmer hours *before the season begins*. Common sense has given words their ordinary signification, and common sense is the genius of mankind. Next to the man who runs recklessly into unnecessary risks, the one most hardly to be judged is he who, having the knowledge of probable danger, does not take steps to prevent unnecessary loss to himself and hardship to any who may be dependent upon him, and whose future may be adversely affected by any fatal or serious accident to himself. The preliminary precaution previous to hunting should be the taking out of an accident insurance policy. The cost is absolutely trifling and the benefits are considerable. The policy of any first-class accident insurance office will cover the risks of hunting, in addition to all ordinary casualties, without extra fee, though the fact that the question as to hunting is asked shows that the contingency is a specially hazardous one.

The claims paid for accidents to sportsmen are numbered annually by hundreds in the books of every insurance office. It is quite


usual to see among claims quoted some like these, which, indeed, are actual ones: Baronet, killed while shooting, £4,000; gentleman thrown from horse and killed while hunting, £1,087. When a person is killed by accident, the usual sequence is a loss also; and while the accident could not be foreseen or avoided, the loss may, and can, easily be prevented. The death of a doctor, lawyer, accountant or any professional man means generally a cessation of income from his business, and a substantial sum coming from a sure source, as the result of having taken out an accident policy, will help considerably to produce income and reduce the annual financial loss sustained. In this way a sum of £5,000 can be provided for the annual payment of a five-pound note, and the investment of that sum in an accident insurance policy will surely add to the pleasures of hunting, as well as provide against loss by misadventure. The same benefits apply to others who may not be professionally engaged. Death by accident in the hunting-field or elsewhere necessitates the administration of the estate with heavy probate duty to be paid. To sell property or investments would, at the present time of depreciation, entail considerable loss of capital. A sum of £5,000 or £10,000 being forthcoming under an accident policy would save this loss, and pay all the expenses caused by the fatal occurrence. With regard to non-fatal but serious accidents, there frequently follows considerable expense to the injured party, all of which may be provided for under the same or a separate insurance. Suitable treatment after a serious accident entails payments for doctors, nurses, specialists, and perhaps a nursing home, which mount up to considerable sums. Then follow the expenses of convalescence with the weeks by the sea or abroad. In addition to all these, there is the customary loss of income which occurs to the business man through absence from his office. We are now, fortunately, able to provide for our families or for ourselves against loss of capital or income, and to make good the expenses following any accident, by a little forethought in taking out an accident policy in one of the many sound offices accepting this class of risk.

Policies vary in protection according to the various requirements of those requiring policies, and range from the ordinary accident policy to that which not only covers all accidental risks, but provides compensation in time of illness of any kind. For hunting risks the ordinary policy to cover capital payments for fatal accidents and compensation for other serious accidents is advisable. For the sum of £8 the following benefits may be obtained, viz., £2,000 in the event of any accident causing death, or the loss of hands, feet or eyes, or of one hand and foot or of one hand or foot and one eye; £1,000 for the loss of one hand or foot or eye; £12 weekly for total disablement and £3 weekly for partial disablement, the allowances being payable up to fifty-two weeks. A bonus of 10 per cent. reduction is allowed off the sixth and subsequent annual premiums. These policies cover all accidents throughout the year, and the owner may travel abroad without increase of premium. Larger benefits may be secured at proportionately higher premiums. To those desiring larger capital sums paid down in case of death, an extra policy, securing say, £5,000, should be taken out at the reasonable cost of £5 per annum.

Knowledge as to the many risks connected with hunting, and the experiences of others known or heard of, should compel every hunting-man to avail himself of the advantages which are at his disposal on such easy terms. Experience keeps a dear school, and while some will learn in no other, the wise will be fully awake to the danger and risk and will provide against them. The sleeping fox kills no poultry.

ALEX. JAMES MONRO.

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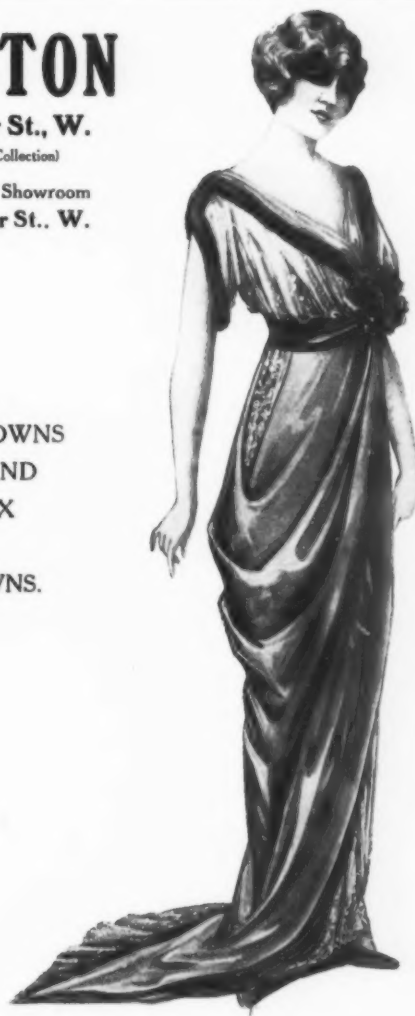
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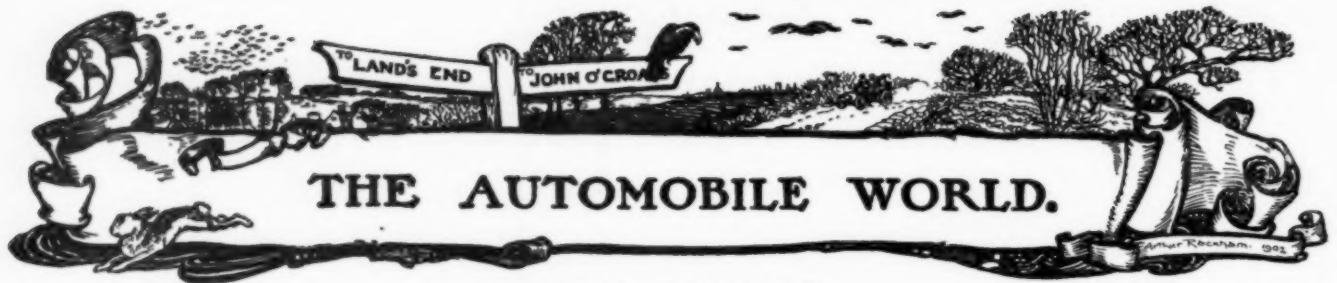
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RANDOM COMMENT.

It will be interesting to note whether the steps which the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders are taking in order to relieve the congestion at Olympia during the forthcoming annual show will have the desired effect. It is known that the issue of free tickets, which have been distributed in very large numbers in previous years, is to be strictly limited, and it now remains to be seen whether or not those who have been accustomed to free admittance will be willing to pay their shillings or half-crowns to pass the turnstiles. That some proportion of these visitors will be kept away goes without saying, but I believe that the chief result of the new policy will be to swell still further the well filled coffers of the society. The old free passes were never distributed at random, but only through channels which rendered it probable that the recipients would be those who were attracted by something more than mere curiosity. Such people are hardly likely to miss the exhibition in order to save a shilling, and I therefore doubt if the building will be any less crowded on the cheap days than on previous occasions.

The congestion may even be greater than before, as thousands of ticket-holders who used to visit the show on the expensive days will now choose the shilling days, and there is also always a tendency for a paying crowd to prolong their visit with the idea of "getting their money's worth." The relief on the half-a-crown and five-shilling days will doubtless be very acceptable, but the society will still be confronted with the old problem so long as the exhibition retains its popularity and no building larger than Olympia can be found to house it. It has often been suggested that the show should remain open for a longer period, but I believe that the exhibitors themselves are opposed to the idea on the ground that they cannot afford to be absent from their regular places of business for more than a week or ten days.

In all probability the solution of the difficulty will be found in the gradual decline in the popularity of the exhibition. From the technical point of view, Olympia grows less interesting year by year as car design becomes more stereotyped and novelties fewer in number. The days are long past when every leading

maker regarded it as a matter of necessity to produce a range of entirely new models every autumn. Some firms still make a pretence of adhering to the old tradition, but each November one finds Olympia more barren of new departures of real interest to the practical motorist. The exhibition depends nowadays for its success on its being regarded as a social function, and society, with its usual fickleness, is certain to desert it sooner or later. When that time arrives the show, if still continued, will become merely a useful and convenient occasion for the intending purchaser of a car to examine in comfort and under one roof all the latest products of the manufacturers. Under the conditions which have prevailed of late years, this is the last object that Olympia can be said to have fulfilled, hence one welcomes any measures of reform which the society may be attempting.

A useful aid to tire economy which many owners neglect is the keeping of careful records of cost and mileage. The essential details are the number, make and description of each cover, its cost and the date when purchased, the reading of the mileage recorder when the cover is first fitted to the car, and the readings at each subsequent change from one wheel to another and when the tire is finally discarded. Note should also be taken of any serious damage incurred, the cost of repairs, if any, and the reason for the ultimate withdrawal from use. Account-books specially prepared for the purpose can be bought nowadays, but as a rule they are too cramped for convenience. Such accounts, if accurately kept, soon provide a fund of useful information, which enables one to keep a check on tire costs. When the figures are reduced to pence or fractions of pence per mile, they show which make and which type of cover gives the best average results.

The effect on one's chauffeur is also salutary, as he will generally take a personal interest in the matter and endeavour to secure better results if he knows that the history of every tire is carefully followed by his employer, and that any premature failure of a cover or tube will be noted immediately and an explanation required. There is no reason why the tire book should not be kept by the driver, so long as the owner examines it from time



C. U. Knox.

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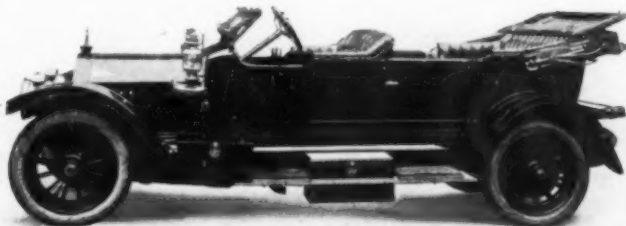
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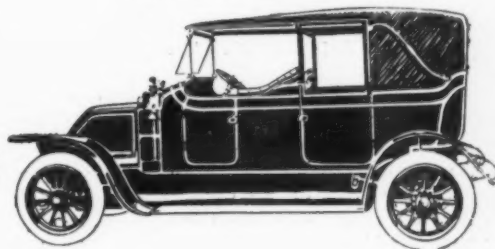
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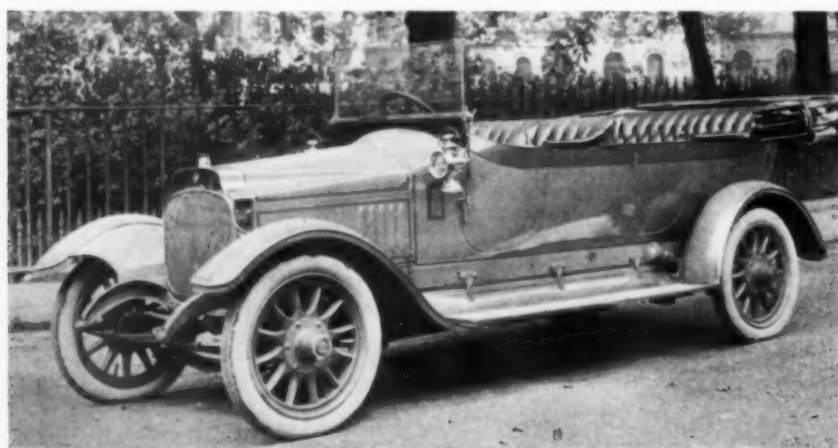
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to time. The important thing is that the record should be kept and studied for the lessons which it teaches.

The latest list of grants to highway authorities by the Road Board shows that the process of allocating sums for road improvements is being accelerated. The total sum distributed during the third quarter of the year was £340,667, which is about £135,000 more than the Board handed over to the local authorities during April, May and June. As usual, road-crust improvements account for the greater part of the total, no less a sum than £291,531 having been allocated for this purpose during the period covered by the latest list. Substantial amounts, however, were given for the construction of new roads and bridges, for road widenings and the improvement of curves and corners. London again occupies a prominent place in the list of recipients, the amount granted for the area known as the Metropolitan Police District being £46,000. Lancashire receives £28,000, Birmingham £20,000, Southampton £27,000, and Sheffield £17,000. That the operations of the Board are not restricted to the more crowded centres of population is shown by the fact that Orkney receives a modest grant of £400. Up to September last, from the date of its constitution the Board's total income amounted to £3,930,606, out of which it had made or promised advances to the extent of £3,622,787. It would, therefore, appear that expenditure is now catching up revenue, and that the balances in the hands of the Board only await the carrying out by the local authorities of the works which they have undertaken.

Even in these enlightened days, many a car, excellent in all other respects, is spoiled by bad or indifferent brakes. It is the foot brake which is most frequently the offender, and it is curious how many makers seem to find difficulty in arriving at a design and a combination of materials which will give satisfactory results. A car brake should be smooth and progressive in action, free from any suspicion of chatter, and able to retain these qualities even when heated by prolonged use. Without them driving often becomes a misery, especially in traffic, while even the slightest chatter in the foot brake will quickly work havoc with the transmission. An improvement can sometimes be effected by careful adjustment or by truing up the drums or shoes; but the fault can generally be traced to defective or unsuitable materials, for which there can be little excuse in these days. Some makers appear to view brake linings with disfavour, though for what reason I have never been able to discover. I have completely cured more than one hopelessly bad transmission brake by having one of the patent linings fitted, and the expedient is well worth trying before spending money on new drums and shoes. Apart from the comfort which a good foot brake affords, it reduces the risks of the road materially.



A 25 H.P. VAUXHALL, WITH TOURING BODY.

A question often debated among motorists is whether or not it pays to retread worn covers. My own belief is that in the great majority of instances it is more economical to run a cover to destruction, and as I almost invariably practise what I preach in this respect, I cannot claim to be an authority on retreaded tires. It is obvious, however, although some owners seem to be blind to the fact, that no cover can be said to have paid for retreading unless the cost per mile after the repair is less than the cost in its original state. If a cover is bought for £6 and runs for 6,000 miles, and is then

retreaded at a cost of £2, it stands to reason that unless it runs for at least another 2,000 miles the owner gains nothing. As a matter of fact, many an old cover which is sent to the makers to have a new tread fitted is capable of a further period of useful service in its worn condition, so that in the example I have put forward something like 2,500 miles to 3,000 miles might have to be covered before the retreading could be said to have been justified by the results. From the point of view of safety, there is little to choose between the two, as retreaded covers are notoriously unreliable,



A 35—45 H.P. BENZ, WITH COACHWORK BY THE REGENT CARRIAGE CO.

and as likely to burst as a cover with a badly worn tread. It is the fabric and not the rubber on which one has to depend, and it seems to be past the wit of man to tell when a tire is likely to give way. The makers profess to be able to judge the condition of the interior canvas, but I fancy that it must necessarily be a matter of guesswork in many cases.

CELER.

SOME 1914 MODELS.

OWING, in all probability, to the early date of the Paris Exhibition, manufacturers are showing less reticence than usual in regard to their plans for next season, and particulars of many of the new models for 1914 are already being made public by those responsible for them. So far little has been heard of startling innovations of a really practical character, and the information we have received relates mainly to gradual development on recognised lines and the elimination of such faults as the experience of the past season has brought to light. A brand-new model of considerable interest is the 20 h.p. Daimler, which is fitted with a three or four speed gear-box incorporated with the central portion of the rear axle casing. Continued from the forward end of the gear-box is a torque tube encasing the propeller shaft, and terminating at its forward end in a spherically-shaped head, which forms a ball socket joint with a cup-like member attached to the main frame. Another unusual feature is the position of the foot brake, which is carried behind the rear axle on an extension of the worm shaft. The rear axle is worm-driven by an overhead worm gear, which permits the line of shafting from the engine to the axle to be horizontal instead of inclined. The suspension of the new 20 h.p. Daimler is of the cantilever type, the rear end of the spring being attached to the axle, while its centre and forward end are carried by the frame. The system relieves the axle of a certain amount of unsprung weight. The Sunbeam Company are retaining their three 1913 models with only minor alterations. The gear-box has been moved three inches to the rear, and the fan is driven by a belt instead of skew gearing. A filter has been interposed between the oil sump and the crank case proper, and the rear wheel brakes have been increased in diameter. The 1914 15.9 h.p. Arrol-Johnston will be found to be an entirely new car, as practically every part has been re-designed, although the engine dimensions remain 80m.m. by 120m.m. The frame is perfectly rectangular, the side members being neither upswept at the rear nor inswept in front. Outside wood reinforcements from the dashboard to the rear axle give the width necessary to take the body. The single plate clutch is retained, with a new method of adjustment which should obviate any difficulty in correctly tensioning the springs. No lubrication is required, as the clutch plate is gripped between Thermoid faces.

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The rear axle is of a new type, with a malleable steel centre divided vertically. Included in the standard equipment of this and the larger Arrol-Johnston model is a lighting dynamo and electric self-starter. The dynamo is carried inside the bonnet, and is driven off an extension of the cam-shaft. The starting motor, which derives its current from a battery situated on the near side running board, is fitted by the side of the gear-box, and carries a sliding pinion, which engages when required with a toothed ring on the flywheel. The new 15.9 h.p. Arrol-Johnston is to be sold complete at the very moderate price of £360.

The Humber Company are placing on the market a new light car, rated at 10 h.p., which is priced at £250, complete with open body, hood, screen, spare wheel and tire, five lamps and the usual equipment. The design embodies some unusual features, such as a separately cast head to the four cylinders, a system of engine construction rendered familiar to motorists by the Ford Company. The engine and gear-box constitute one unit as the lower half of the crank-case is extended beneath the flywheel to the casing of the change-speed mechanism. Four speeds are provided, and the propeller shaft is fitted with two universal joints, one being of the leather disc type, whose cheapness and simplicity are appealing more and more to designers of inexpensive cars. The final drive to the rear axle is by bevel gear.

The Armstrong-Whitworth Company are introducing a new 20—30 h.p. model to replace their present 25—30 h.p. car. The four-cylinder engine has a bore of 90m.m. and a stroke of 150m.m.,

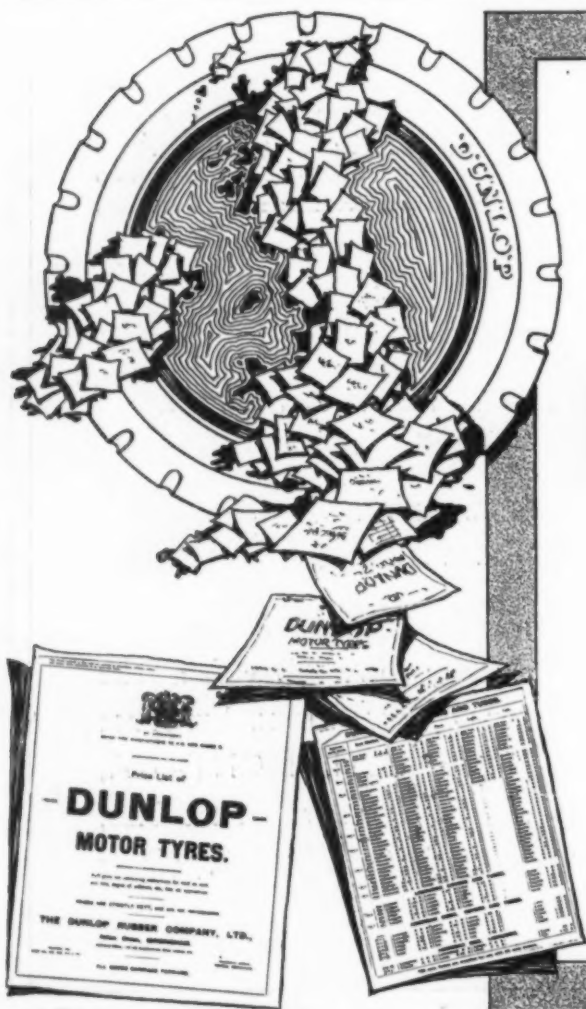


The Commercial Motor.

AN AUSTIN LORRY AT THE ARMY MANŒUVRES.

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and is therefore suitable when fitted with appropriate gear ratios either for fast touring work or for heavy town bodies. In general design the new model follows standard Armstrong-Whitworth practice, but a study of the chassis at Olympia will reveal a number of original features. Provision has been made for fitting a lighting dynamo and a self-starter.



LISTS

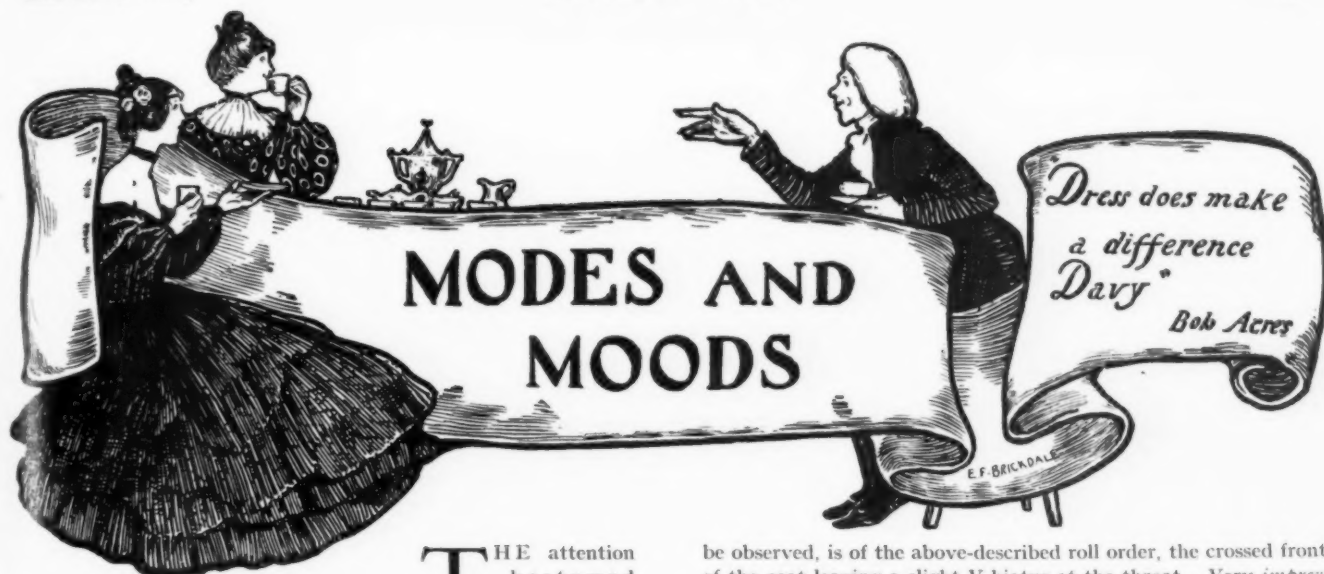
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THE attention bestowed upon furs in these days almost passes credence. As a matter of fact, the depths to which the subject is plumbed can only be realised by those who are actually immersed in the matter, and who are concerned in acquiring every possible fresh recruit to the peltry world. One may say with truth that everything is grist that comes to this mill, since the most unheard-of animals, provided they have hairy exteriors, are exploited. Polecat and civet cat are household words, but it has been reserved for the present season to introduce a wild African cat, that serves admirably for lining cosy motor and wrap coats. Although almost every soft goods establishment, to use an Americanism, exploits furs in these days, we have in our midst just a few exclusive specialists, and it is to them we must look for correct inspiration.

It is almost superfluous to remark that sumptuousness is the order of the day, and also that cleverly mingled furs are a notable obsession. Whether it is merely an incident or fell intention, the *modistes* are essentially playing into the hands of the furriers, with their continued approval of the incidental transparent corsage. Over these it is quite possible to support with equanimity an extravagant wrap of fur, even when the thermometer registers many degrees above zero. At the same time there is a certain concession—one, it is to be observed, that has been gaining ground for some time—in the half and three-quarter length coat; or, to speak more correctly, the models I am directly referring to are mantles, vague and indefinite in outline, with a general suggestiveness of breadth and squareness across the shoulders, and gradually tapering off to a peg-top slimness at the hem. And this last decree holds good in a greater or less degree of all *manteaux*. At present—the opening of the season—the acceptance is rather tentative of the curtailed length, and it can be well understood how, from the furrier's point of view, it is to be regretted. However, the community have only themselves to thank if the vogue eventually crystallises, since anything more enchanting or varied than the seven-eighths and half length models it has seldom been our fate to consider. Seal-musquash, mole-skin and caracul stand easily first in this particular connection, followed closely by ermine when money is no object. For trimming, skunk, every conceivable variety of fox, blue racoon—in fact, all long-haired peltry is employed, while moleskin frequently rests for its sole distinction on the stripe working of the skins. Caracul has entered upon a startling career. In exceedingly fine qualities, in which it is scarcely distinguishable from broadtail, this pelt is unquestionably fashioning some of the smartest shorter models of the season.

Out of a wealth of models there is one that recalls itself pleasantly to mind, in which the scheme of a soft black satin sash plays an important decorative part, together with a great falling collar of ermine, arranged to roll over with a little outstanding effect at the back. Why caracul has been suddenly taken into such pronounced favour no one seems quite able to explain, except that the markings and texture of the superfine skins are so akin to broadtail, added to which it is of far greater durability. But whatever the reason, the fact remains that caracul holds an accepted place in fashionable esteem. And while we are on the subject, our original design of the rather dressy type of coat, which plays a great part this season, may as well be discussed, since its main component is black caracul. The ermine collar, it will

be observed, is of the above-described roll order, the crossed fronts of the coat leaving a slight V hiatus at the throat. Very *imprevu* is the note imparted by the deep sash or ceinture of black velvet, together with the three velvet volants introduced as a finish to the basque. In every conceivable detail this represents a thoroughly well-thought-out model. There is an artistic element infused that is very characteristic of the hour, the completing note of elegance resting conjointly on a great bag-shaped muff of ermine, and a picturesque black velvet hat, trimmed with an upstanding frill of tulle on a bandeau of ermine. *A propos* of muffs, too, it has only quite recently been made evident that the elongated



A COAT OF CARACUL TRIMMED ERMINE AND VELVET.

muff, tentatively hinted at when the question of fresh fur fashions first came to the front, is likely to have a success. As a shape, this is decidedly more manageable than the wide affair, which last winter grew to really impossible dimensions, while a further feature of the latest mode is an exceeding flatness. The best furs for the purpose are short-haired, such as caracul, sable and sable-dyed squirrel, a wonderful counterfeit. A covetable possession is one of the *chic* short manteaux of sable-dyed squirrel, relieved by touches of tailless ermine, and lined with a glorious Oriental printed silk and a long muff to match. The ermine on the muff occurred in curious little turn-over corners, while the silk was set, as is customary with this style, concertina fashion, so that it expands or contracts as the wearer inserts or withdraws her hands, the aperture for the latter, moreover



IN SEAL AND MOLE, AND TRIMMED WITH SKUNK.

being arranged of close, cosy size. There is something very bewitching in a vividly toned contrast peeping in and out either side these muffs, and this is usually accentuated by a great hand-made satin and velvet flower. As with the example just discussed, the predominant colour being yellow, a flame-coloured rose of mammoth proportions was posed at one corner. In the case of a black caracul with expanding ends of patterned pink crêpe, a full-blown rose nestled effectively against the sable background. In fact, these splashes of floral colour can apparently do no wrong in the peltry world just now, and may consequently be exploited with every confidence.

It is very characteristic, and to be expected in the capricious days in which we live, that such totally opposed fancies should be launched together as natural or undyed furs, and those that are

dyed to every conceivable vivid tone. We may safely surmise, though, that the latter is merely a transitory caprice, whereas the use of natural furs is inaugurating an eminently fresh scope of action. While, perforce, admitting that the lead is taken by red fox, the question is already beginning to be asked on many sides whether a too popular appreciation will not speedily nip this persuasion in the bud, to the end of relegating it, anyway, into a relative position with the rest of the large family of foxes. It would be most regrettable if the ardent affection of the *vox populi* should render this rich golden hued pelt wholly impossible in exclusive circles, for, at its best and richest, it is quite singularly pleasing. Nor should the fact be overlooked for a moment that there are red foxskins and red foxskins. The cheap varieties are an abomination, crude and hard in colouring and texture, whereas the picked skins are singularly beautiful and proportionately costly.

But the whole question of foxskins is of prodigious importance this season, for in addition to the red, there is another fresh animal in the sea fox, of a delicate creamy hue with dark markings, that is not nearly so trying to the average complexion; also a perfectly sweet grey fox with a suspicion of tan in its composition, that shows off to its best perfection against black or sombre-toned materials. Sea fox, by the way, is relatively inexpensive. Other varieties are the Siberian fox, Arctic silver-pointed fox and, of course, black fox, about which, *chères mesdames*, let me give you a hint. Doubtless many will have remarked the varying prices attached to black fox sets. Apparently quite nice full skins are obtainable at sums well within the range of the average purse, whereas others are quite outside it. Here is the secret—the moderately priced black fox furs are dyed American red foxes, which neither take nor retain the dye so well as the white Arctic fox. Needless to say, the latter is more costly.

Other natural furs also being worn are leopard and civet, and these fashion really beautiful coats. I can easily recall the exclamation with which the first models were received, fashioned of such pelts. And to speak frankly, they did carry one back to primitive barbaric ages. But familiarity has evidently banished that impression, and any woman, given she has a wardrobe capable of accommodating several fur wraps, is fully justified in exploiting one of these weird skins. The markings of civet are, perhaps, less extravagant, these taking groups of broken lines, with really exquisite lights and shades; whereas, the spots in the leopard, varying in size as they do, and also in the grouping, are much more striking. Both these pelts, however, fall into line with the general tendency that obtains to revert to the more primitive type of dress, not only in choice of expression, but in beauty of *ligne*.

That Russian ponyskin is more sought after than ever is due to the fastidious picking of the skins. In their perfect watered surface, ponyskins run broadtail very close. There is no smarter garment to be seen than a slightly draped ponyskin three-quarter length coat trimmed with a great collar of skunk. Natural fitch is another leading pelt for decorative purposes, and any garment so adorned will inevitably be stamped with the hall-mark of the moment. Fashionable opinion appears to be unanimous in respect of fitch. It is proclaimed everywhere as delightful, and since the demand is growing daily, the possibility of a rise in price is not to be overlooked.

A propos of the mingling of furs, we are offering an original and typical example of what is permissible in this regard, the subject of the second sketch. In the ample cut of the shoulders, the subtle side draperies, that just hint a pannier, and the nipped-in hem with gracefully curved fronts there is expressed the decreed fashionable silhouette. For the centre or main portion of the coat, seal-musquash is requisitioned, with moleskin for the deep shaped border, which, as the sketch reveals, is gracefully rounded off in front. Finally, there comes a magnificent shawl-shaped collar, skunk again playing an important role in the scheme. Again, with the large, softly mounted muff, skunk is used as a border to a centre of moleskin, and the muff, together with the manteau, is lined throughout with a rich, full shade of tangerine orange satin.

In the more sumptuously equipped *salons* there are to be seen coat and skirt models, either carried out exclusively in such pelts as caracul, broadtail and ponyskin, or else partly in fur and partly in *ninon*. This slightly incongruous alliance is not wholly novel. It has been exploited in past seasons, though, akin with everything else in sartorial realms, the creations offered this year are invested with infinitely more elegance and grace than their predecessors. Lace, *ninon* and even tulle are to be frequently seen figuring on mantles of ultra *habillée* calibre. Black lace with pure ermine is lovely. A notably *recherché* example, to be seen at one of our leading emporiums, where the exclusive character of the models is the talk of the shopping world, is composed after that manner, the lace, a bold needle-run design, forming a deep cape, partially concealed in front by great thrown-back revers of chinchilla. Or there is an

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inimitable example supplied in the third original design pictured, and an evening wrap withal of most distinctive character. For the upper part of the wrap, modelled with kimono sleeves, ermine is used, its pure white surface throwing up in high relief the red fox collar that, arranged in shawl-shape manner, completes the throat. At the base this is set with just the suggestion of a pouch into a deep gold lace galon band worked with jewels—mock diamonds, topaz, with here and there a ruby and little touches of cut jet; while beneath falls a deep flounce of *plissé* black chiffon patterned over with a faint scrolling gold design. It would be impossible to conceive a more artistic triple alliance than this black, white and red, the jewelled belt enhancing a certain barbaric suggestiveness that is by no means the least attractive element of the scheme.



AN EVENING CLOAK OF ERMINE, FOX AND EMBROIDERY.

Nor must the manner of wearing stoles be overlooked. This is really a feature, and one that shows every sign of being enormously developed. The vogue for these eccentric disposals has necessarily increased the length of stoles, many when just hung round the shoulders almost measuring the length of the figure. Under these conditions they become veritable garments wrapped round and about the form. A favourite method is to fling a broad, flat stole over the shoulders from the front, the one end being worked forward beneath the arm and the other over the shoulder; or, again, the right side will be allowed to fall quite straight, and if deep enough forms a species of sleeve, and this is held in position by the other end being crossed over and round under the arm. The furriers themselves are encouraging by every conceivable device this adroit

handling of stoles to bring about varied and varying expressions. Indeed, the correct manner of wearing a stole comes scarcely second in importance to the style and quality of the possession. In a way the present season is responsible for bringing to the fore far more emphatically than has ever been the case before dark natural musquash skins, both for sets and smart wraps. Worked in stripes as are sable and mink skins, the really beautiful markings of this pelt are accentuated, and, as a matter of fact, are far nearer akin to sable in colouring than either mink or marten. But the whole subject teems with interest, and even in the generous space allotted me this week it has only been possible to just skim the surface.

Direct from Paris comes the Zeppelin muff, a curious, torpedo-shaped affair of gigantic proportions which, when the arms are inserted, necessitates an outstanding angle to the elbow, to which, so far, custom has not brought the conviction of elegance. At the same time, the Zeppelin muff strikes a decidedly *imprevu* note, and one that will certainly be heard repeated as the season proceeds along the road that exacts fresh fancies at every turn. One most fascinating example was expressed in natural *putois*, this deliciously soft, creamy fur, flecked with brown shadings, being at one and the same time novel and immensely becoming. The muff measured fully three-quarters of a yard from one tapering end to the other, and at its widest was no more than thirty inches in circumference. With this there went a wide, flat stole, the brown shadings of the skins brought together to form a dark border, that was as effective as it was new. Sable-dyed *putois* was responsible for another set planned on these lines, and only a close, intimate acquaintance with the exquisite treatment accorded the pelt can adequately gauge its extraordinary fascination.

A charming alliance—and I think I have already said enough to bring forcibly home the very strong feeling that obtains for allying two and more different furs this season—comprised a set of pure white and very pale grey smoke fox. The muff was a glorious affair, the upper half of the white and the lower half of the grey fur, the division accentuated by a drapery of the most beautiful old china blue brocade, the latter also providing a lining for the handsome stole, one side of which was fashioned of a whole white fox and the other of the grey variety.

One of the many creamy brown animals that have recently sprung into existence, or rather, I should say, have revealed the fact of their existence to the uninitiated, was most effectively used in conjunction with pure white ermine, in the guise of one of those smart little mantles now so much in vogue. The charm of the creamy golden skin on the pure white was indescribably lovely, the gold note taken up and repeated in a bengaline *faconné* lining; while another singularly attractive combination was found in a sweet little *jaquette* of cream caracul, bordered everywhere with white skunk. Truly, one lives and learns, but surely we have seldom walked through a more illuminative age, so far as furs are concerned, than the present. Every year finds some fresh skin, either natural or cleverly faked, called to the cause of habilitation, that a short time ago would either have been entirely scouted out of the field or, at the best, requisitioned for rugs, lining, and the like inferior furry duties. The swift-whirling wheel of Fashion has a great deal to say in the matter. The one-time sealskin jacket, and sable or chinchilla pelerine and muff set—not only the possession of a lifetime, but handed down from one generation to another—would play but a poor part among the riot of latter-day fur models, that, like everything else in the way of clothes, has its little system and is gone.

Not the least interesting phase of this subject is the ubiquitous way fur adorns our indoor as well as our outdoor attire. Among the trousseau gowns of a recent smart bride every other frock was thus embellished. An afternoon gown of rose-tinted floral *crêpe* had cuffs and a curious capuchin hood outlined with chinchilla; a Post-Impressionist tea coat whereon a tiny turquoise and emerald design rioted over a groundwork of dull magenta silk was heavily trimmed with skunk. A lovely chestnut brown velvet walking dress had a three-tier skirt similarly finished, while skunk provided a deep collar and cuffs to the loose short coat. An evening gown I noticed at a restaurant recently of heavy white guipure and chiffon was partially veiled in grey chiffon, shading to black, leading up as it were to the finger depth of black fox which finished the sleeves and emphasised the *ligne* of the cleverly draped skirt. Rather similarly is fur employed on a remarkable gown in a recently produced *revue*; but here the pelt is one gorgeous skin of golden fox, which slants across the skirt from the waist almost to the hem, bordering a tunic effect of deep cream lace. Used with discretion fur is not only extremely becoming in conjunction with indoor gowns, but its shadowy softness emphasises the delicate texture and colours of our filmy modern silks and chiffons. L. M. M.



A MIXED BAG.

THERE has been some recent discussion about the most remarkable "mixed bag" that has ever been collected in the course of a single day's shooting, and in that connection is it a little curious that no mention has been made of the bag killed and quoted by Mr. Charles St. John in his "Wild Sport in the Highlands." It was a bag made, as he tells us, in the course of only a few hours, on a very blustery day, himself, a pointer and a retriever being the really responsible parties for the whole of it. It was composed of twelve varieties of game (or of "various") as follows: Grouse, 6; partridge, 13; woodcock, 1; pheasant, 1; wild duck, 1; snipe, 4; teal, 1; curlew, 3; plover (golden), 4; jack snipe, 2; hare, 5; and rabbit, 2. This was in the North of Scotland, on October 21st. The writer states that with a little luck the bag might very well have included a roe and a blackcock, for he passed through covert much frequented by the former without happening to see one, and saw a specimen of the latter kind, but too far off for a shot. At the same time, he candidly admits that on the whole he was extremely lucky in killing the variety of ten game that he did.

SOME MERITS OF A BLUE HARE DRIVE.

It is not to be claimed for the shooting of the blue hare, even under the best possible auspices, that it is anything like the sport of deer-stalking, but it has, at all events, part of its incidental delight in that it takes us to great altitudes of the hills which we probably should not reach except for its inducement. And on arrival there the magnificent air and landscape and cloudscape, and the wholly unusual surroundings, form a very large element in the enjoyment of the day. And besides, the hares and those old grouse which live on the tops, and which it is all for the advantage of the moor that we should kill, we have a chance of seeing certain of the kinds which will be entered as "various" that are not so often found lower down. There are usually one or more shots during a day of this sort at a fast-scudding flock of golden plover, best of all birds on table, and, of course, we are here up in the very country of the ptarmigan, and if the day be fine and warm many of them may find their way into the bag. Few birds are so affected by the weather as the ptarmigan. On a warm, fine day they will sometimes lie so close that the difficulty is to get them up. On a blustery, cold day they are off to the next hilltop on the first shot, and you see no more of them.

CANINE NOSTRILS AND HUMAN PALATE.

It might furnish material for curious study on part of some ingenious sportsman-naturalist to trace the connection and its causes, if there be any, between the flavour of the birds which the human palate finds the most agreeable and their attraction for the noses of the dogs which hunt his game for the shooter. Probably in the end we should prove that it came down pretty much to this, that most of the birds which we find most appetising are those

which have rather a strong and, as we say, rather a "gamey" flavour, and that there is a close connection between this strong flavour and a strength of odour which is specially appreciated by the dogs. Taste and smell are so closely associated that this hypothesis appears an extremely probable one. On the other hand, there are certain savours which are naturally most attractive to the canine nostrils and yet which pertain to creatures that we cannot deem to be agreeable, even though we may not have tried them, to the human palate. Of such are the fox, the rat, the mouse and the cat, to say nothing of such mustelidae as the weasel, stoat and polecat, which the dog has a natural and eager disposition to hunt. It is only by artificial training that we have broken the setter and pointer and other dogs of sport to discriminate. How many times have we not execrated the doubtless powerful scent, for the bird's size, of a skylark when a steady "point" has led us a long, grilling walk, only to find that a lark, instead of a covey, was the object of the dog's intense and statuesque interest? Even quite wise old canine people are sometimes befooled in this sort by a skylark. But here again we see the same association as in the game bird's case—strongly attractive odour to the dog, excellence of taste in the mouth of the man. It suggests a curious line of inquiry.

IBEX STALKING IN SINAI.

SIX hot months went by in Cairo, and then the gods were kind, and I found myself my own master, with three weeks to go wherever I chose. Now, the natural tendency of man after the shimmering heat, dust and glare of a hot season, is to turn his eyes unto the hills. There is a country not far off whose topography will meet such a demand, and which is peopled by nomad Arabs, ibex and leopard. So one day, in the middle of September, I left Cairo for the Sinai Peninsula, encumbered by a varied collection of rifles, equipment and stores, and having been choked and smothered by the inevitable half-



J. E. Tennant.

A SUCCESSFUL STALK.

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inch of dust, arrived that evening at Suez, where I boarded a steamer for Tor. My fellow-passengers were pilgrims, chiefly Caucasian, on their way to Mecca, and perhaps it was as well my sojourn on board was to be short, especially as the heat and things alive below enforced remaining on the upper deck. We arrived at Tor next morning; the place consists of an Arab village protected by a coral reef, no vegetation and no shade save a small collection of date palms. The surrounding country is sand—sand as far as the eye can reach, away to the east a great, gaunt range of mountains appears to rise straight out of the desert; and day after day from behind these hills the sun swings high and beats mercilessly down, till at last Nature relents and a red glow over the Egyptian coast tells of a few short hours' respite.

At Tor, with the assistance of the Nasr (an Egyptian Army lieutenant), I hired five camels, one riding camel for myself and four

baggage animals to carry water, stores, etc. Here also I met my two shikaris and head-man, and we made due east across the desert for the Wadi Israh. Hour after hour passed, but the mountains never appeared to get any nearer, till at last, after the sun had dipped, we unloaded and halted for the night, right under the shadow of the hills. The mountains were of a somewhat forbidding appearance, great slabs of black rock absolutely void of any vegetation. At dawn the next morning we took to the hill, the camels going on up the valley, a magnificent gorge ten yards wide, with sheer rock on either side. The country is as steep as it could be, and in the middle of the day the rocks got so hot that to hold on to them blistered one's hands.

Late in the afternoon, after an exciting stalk along the side of a hill, we got above a herd of eight ibex. To get a shot I had to stand up, and was just able to see my animal's head and shoulders some way off and vertically down the hill. It was the first day, and an exciting stalk—the only excuse for the oscillations of the muzzle of my rifle—and, as was a foregone conclusion, the bullet flew wide. Fetieh, my head shikari, who had been whimpering like a dog for the last ten minutes, nearly went mad, darting off immediately, and leaping from rock to rock like a thing possessed, I vainly endeavouring to keep up. After about one hundred yards we dropped flat, and, with the rifle rested, I got a shot at the same animal as he appeared from behind a rock much higher up and about the same distance away; this time the bullet went home. He was quite a nice head of 3 in., and after gralloching him, we made for the Wadi as fast as we could. It was late, and we were high up. After two and a-half hours' scrambling, the light had gone, and a difficult descent had to be negotiated in the dark, fortunately without mishap. It was a long day, thirteen hours on the hill, but *malaish* (what matter), I had bagged my first ibex in the first day, and I slept a good sleep, with the stars for a roof, and dreamt of a record bag and impossible heads. The next day we trekked away

up the Wadi, and late in the afternoon crossed over a fine pass 5,400ft. up by the aneroid. It is a desolate country; the wells are few and far between, though one can generally obtain water by digging for it. In the ravines and Wadis there is, as a rule, vegetation beside the dried-up watercourses in the form of date palms, tamarisks, acacias and gum shrubs.

There was only one valley I found which really had a genial aspect, and this was in the Wadi Mear, where there was running water, an Arab village and a garden with fruit trees. These *genanehs* (gardens) are dotted about the country near the water, but are few and far between, and my Arabs seemed very proud of them, pointing them out at once with glittering eye, although usually they merely consist of two or three fruit trees and maybe a date palm in the last stages of collapse. Anybody seems to have the right of appropriating anything therein, or else Mohamet, my second shikari, used the stealth he had learnt by stalking ibex, for on such occasions he invariably brought me a present of figs, pears or dates—an extraordinarily pleasant character, always smiling and hopeful and greatly concerned with one's welfare. Fetieh, his elder brother, my first shikari, was inclined at times to become morose, but was a magnificent stalker, impossible to tire and possessing a sight that was almost uncanny, the genuine type of sinewy little hill man and a hunter to the marrow, a quality doubtless handed down through generations of ancestors. We had come to the southern end of the peninsula, and blank days followed,

days spent up among the tops between 6,000ft. and 7,000ft., with magnificent views, southwards the Red Sea, to the east the Gulf of Akaba backed by the desert and mountains of Arabia; westwards across the Gulf of Suez to the Egyptian coast and to the north a great mass of mountains; on all sides jagged rocks and sand seemed to speak desolation.

While in this locality I bagged two more ibex—alas! small ones. We had kept to the tops for a day and a night without returning to camp in the Wadi, and the second day early in the afternoon sighted a herd of five ibex, 1,500ft. away below us and against the opposite face of a ravine. After a steep climb down one side, a descent almost worthy of a rope, we started up the opposite face, a good way higher up the ravine than the ibex, and had a grand stalk along ledges in the face of the hill; this brought us almost within 50yds. of the best head, although he was quite a small one, for I could see his horns just appearing above a rock in front. Fetieh gave a whistle and up the whole herd started; I secured the first while he was making off down the hill and waited for the others to come in sight as they crossed the valley below. A lucky shot found the back of the next best just as he was reaching the opposite face, and he bit the dust. They were both very small but pretty heads. Fetieh nearly wept with joy and "By Allah, he would bag a record head to-morrow!" and so a four-hour scramble back to camp across a couple of ridges starting with a 1,500ft. climb, but with a light step and lighter heart.

Our neyney into the north we stalked the northern range of the mountains without success. I never saw a leopard, though there were many tracks, and once we came across a battle-field where one had recently slain and eaten a goat, every movement from stalk to kill being imprinted in the sand; the goat's hair was all that was left of it. I saw six or seven eagles and a quantity of hierax (mountain coney) among the rocks, and one day killed a five-foot snake in the sand. So after a fortnight we again crossed the desert to Tor, this time from a



J. E. Tennant.


FETIEH—MY HEAD SHIKARI.

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point much further north; there I waited for the steamer, which only calls once a fortnight. Two evenings later I leant over the rail and watched Tor and its background of mountains fade into the mirk, and these are moments when one feels strongly the magnetism of wild life in wild places. EDWARD TENNANT.

MILITARY RIFLES AND THEIR CALIBRE.

IN point of ease and rapidity of manipulation the .303 Lee-Enfield is not excelled by any rifle, nor does any action, either hand or power operated, at present in existence, promise greater rapidity. With its pointed bullet cartridge, it is a little inferior as regards flatness of trajectory, but as no other nation has yet adopted a battle-sight essential to realising the advantage derivable from the flatter trajectory of its small-arm, it is questionable whether, from the standpoint of war, the present British weapon is very much inferior to that of any other nation. It is true that in certain details, such as its sighting, improvements are needed, and unquestionable that its weak bolt precludes the use of cartridges of the energy essential to flatter trajectory. The usual method of estimating the war efficiency of rifles by comparing the respective heights of their trajectories over a range of 1,000yds. is not relevant; but our diagram, which shows the ranges attained by trajectories of which the vertices do not exceed the height of prone



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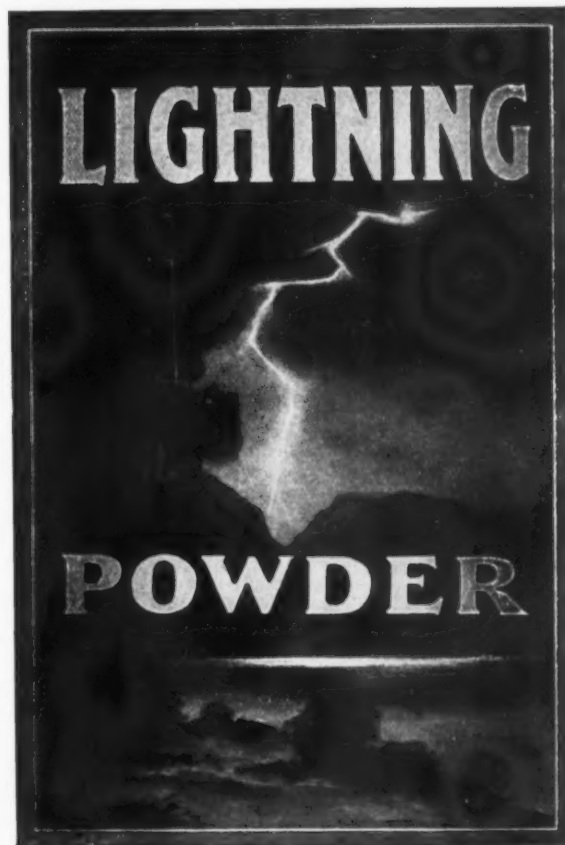
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and erect men, 18in. and 68in. respectively, will convey better appreciation of the superiority due to the flatter trajectory.

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	Calibre.	Weight of bullet, gr.	Weight of cartridge, gr.	Velocity, ft. per sec.	Remarks.	
Minié	702	680	748	1,000	Muzzle-loaders. Weight of paper case and cap not included.
Enfield	577	530	598	1,100	
Snider	577	480	715	1,240	Pointed bullet.
Martini-Henry..	..	450	480	738	1,350	
Lee-Enfield	303	215	415	2,060	
Lee-Enfield	303	175	390	2,450	

The prospective new rifle, of which a number were recently issued for trial, is of .275 (7mm.) calibre, with a bullet weighing

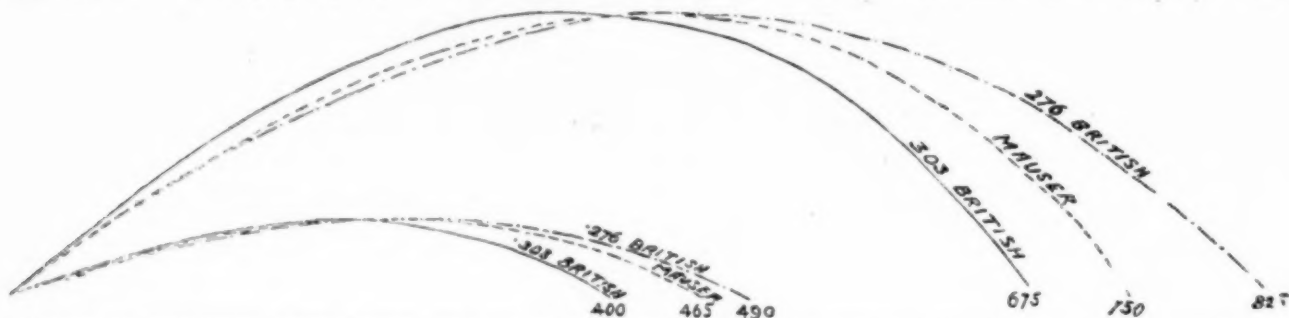


DIAGRAM SHOWING RESPECTIVE TRAJECTORIES OF PRESENT, MAUSER AND TRIAL SERVICE RIFLES.

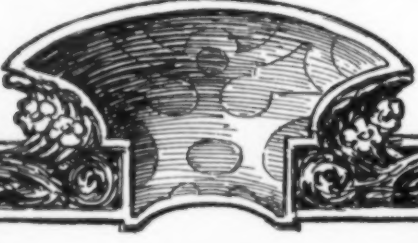
in other words, by the production of smaller and lighter cartridges.

Breechloading involved, in the shape of the cartridge case, an ineffective addition to the weight of the cartridge which has in a measure been discounted by reducing the weight of the projectile. Simultaneously, powder has decreased in weight, but increased in bulk, and relatively larger and heavier cartridge cases are necessary to hold it. To meet this, the trend of development has been steadily in the direction of diminishing the weight of the bullet, which in turn has necessitated smaller calibres, but it is questionable whether the minimum limit has yet been reached.

Within the past seventy-five years the projectile of the British Service weapon has diminished as follows :

175gr. and having an initial velocity of about 2,850 foot-seconds. The cartridge exceeds both in size and weight that of the .303 Mark VII., though the additional velocity only extends the range of a trajectory 18in. high about 65yds. Recoil is not perceptibly diminished nor fire accelerated, while the barrel proved insufficiently long to burn the propellant without the emission of an undesirable amount of flame or to efficiently disperse heat.

While every ballistic consideration suggests smaller calibres, there would appear to be insufficient ground for the selection of .275 calibre, which promises no material enhancement of good military features, particularly when still smaller calibres have already demonstrated practicability. Upon this point it is sometimes maintained that as the stopping effect of bullets of equal energy is proportioned to their calibre, a limit is imposed on further reduction,



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MODERN RUSSIA AND THE REVOLUTIONARY.

THE following is a statement of forces in Russia to-day. There are, roughly speaking, four great powers in the Empire—the power of the Czar, the power of the Revolutionaries, the power of the Police, and the power of Commerce. The Czar and the Revolutionaries are opposed to one another, but they are both afraid of the great independent system of the Police. The fear of the Police has almost become a bond of peace. The power of the Czar lies in the Church, the landowners and aristocracy, and about ninety million loyal peasants. The power of the Revolutionaries lies in the workmen, the artisans, the students, the professional women, the Finns, the Poles, and about two per cent. of the Army who are disaffected. The power of the Police lies in the police themselves and in criminals in alliance with them; it lies also in the Army and in that part of the Civil Service which shares in the plunder. The power of Commerce lies in the shopkeepers and bourgeois who want no disturbance, the speculators, the lawyers, and in the backing of foreign nations who have money invested in Russia.

Of these powers the most feared is that of the Police system. Since the Azef revelations it has become clear that the Czar himself dare not institute reforms unpleasing to the Police. He has not dared to condemn the notorious General Reinbot, who, while Prefect of Moscow, systematised crime on a premium basis, licensing thieves and selling in advance indulgences for murder. He has not dared to hang Azef, who arranged the murder of the Grand Duke Serge. He is even now afraid to proceed with the prosecution of the man who shot down the strikers on the Lena Goldfields. Let the Czar but show himself an active monarch, trying to break down the monstrous system of bureaucratic corruption, and he will be removed as Stolypin was removed.

On the other hand, let any band of Revolutionaries meet together to plot an act of political terrorism, and they know they will one and all be sold by some secret agent who is one of their body, though they know him not. The most astonishing fact that has come to light in the last five years of Russian peace is that there was scarcely a single successful coup of the great Revolutionary campaign that was not actually arranged by a police spy collaborating on the one hand with the system and on the other with the Intellectuals. So the warring powers

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are pinioned. The body of Russia is bound, and the police and the commercials can ravage it. It would have been all the same if the Revolutionaries had won. Or perhaps it would have been worse, for the Police system gains more power by every disorder and disunion in the body politic. The Police, however, spared the Czardom, though, as M. Korolenko has conclusively shown, they made sundry overtures to the Revolutionary party in the hour when it seemed that National Liberalism would carry all before it.

"Modern Russia," by Gregor Alexinsky (Fisher Unwin, 15s. net), is a rather bitter volume of propaganda issued first in France and now in Great Britain, but presumably prohibited in Russia by the Censor. Its aim is to educate Englishmen, and let them know the horrors of present-day life in the Empire of the Czar. It is written by an exile from Russia, who has to depend on statistics and the news in French newspapers rather than on his own eyes and heart. He pathetically glorifies statistics, and there are figures in every chapter, almost on every page. But he presents no picture of living Russia. Living Russia escapes his figures altogether. It is a pity that he did not assume all this collected and poorly classified knowledge and just give his opinion of the situation in Russia, plead his cause, tell us just what we do not know about the Revolutionary campaign, introduce us to M. Bourtsf and the rebellious exiles. A study of the Russian spirit driven into exile, yet so dearly attached to Russia, would be very welcome here. It would be good to know that extra-Russia that lives in Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Geneva and a hundred lesser cities.

M. Alexinsky scoffs at our notion of the Nihilist type taken from "the gutter Press," and he tells us that the real Nihilist is a familiar figure to him in the Latin Quarter of Paris. "Well, it's up to him to put us wise," as they say in America. He evidently knows Nihilists; he is therefore qualified to speak of them. The author is apparently unqualified to write of the Russian peasants, whose religion he can only call primitive fetishism. He tells us the peasant is nourished by a stony bread composed of the pounded bark of a tree! which suggests that in this case he himself took a notion out of "the gutter Press" rather than from reality. Indeed, "Modern Russia" seems to be mostly derived from newspaper cuttings, and if you can take it simply as the sad jottings of an exile's notebook it has a melancholy interest. Thus, we follow the author,

and watch him, scissors in hand, snipping and collecting drear facts and soulless figures:

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The factory owners are beginning to keep "black lists."

Between June, 1907, and April, 1908, the police dissolved 81 trade unions and so on. We cannot agree with the author that an inch of statistics is worth a mile of abstraction, least of all an inch of French statistics. But we can picture him and his *confreres* collecting this dreary intelligence and wailing over Russia as it appears to them through the medium of the Press. This book, "Modern Russia," is eloquent of despair. But it will not help the average Englishman to see Russia as she is, or to understand the problem of the Czar, the Revolutionaries, the Police and Commerce.

Perhaps the English people are more in touch with the soul of Russia than Gregor Alexinsky imagines. Certainly those of us who love Russia trust the Russian and do not despair.


STEPHEN GRAHAM.

QUAIL IN ENGLAND.

MORE quail seem to have been reported this season than for some years past. Whether this is owing to the chances of migration or to the fact that we have had a fine and dry, though not a hot, summer is hard to say. Until fifty or sixty years ago these small game-birds were not infrequently included in the bags of English gunners when shooting partridges in September. But for years past this has been a very rare experience. Single birds have, however, been seen and shot this season in various parts of the country. In Ireland quail survived in moderate numbers until the late seventies of last century, since which time they have steadily declined in numbers, as they had previously done in England. Mr. H. D. N. Barton of County Antrim, writing to a contemporary in 1897, thus described his experiences of these birds in the Sister Isle: "From 1868 to 1874, when I first possessed a gun, I can well remember bags of from four to six brace of quail being obtained. They were gradually diminishing in numbers, however, and I do

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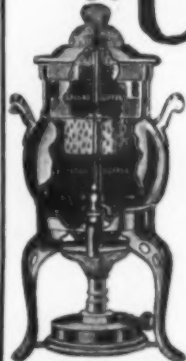
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not recollect having myself ever shot more than five of these birds in a day. The last record of a quail in my game book is in 1879, when I killed six brace during the entire season. In 1882, while driving in County Donegal, close to Mulroy Bay, a hen quail followed by her brood crossed the road, and, to make sure of their identity, I captured some of the chicks, which were nearly fully feathered, and on being released fluttered off to join their mother. From that year until 1894 I never saw or heard a quail in Ireland, but then a rather general reappearance of these birds seems to have taken place. In Antrim, Londonderry and Louth, I heard their well-known note, from which the local Irish name of the bird, 'Wet-my-lip,' is derived. In County Antrim a brood of sixteen were seen on a farm some eight miles from Ballymena; and the fact of my seeing and hearing several during harvest time leaves little doubt that many were bred in Ireland during that year. Once more they have apparently left the country to the general regret of every sportsman." This is a very interesting piece of evidence as to quail in Ireland. It ought to be remembered that these are migratory birds, and even in the good days all but a few stragglers left England at the close of summer, except in the mildest winters, when a few remained to dare the climate. In Ireland, however, up to the year 1865, or a little later, they were a partially resident species.

Although quail seem to have largely deserted these islands, we still have occasionally what may be faintly described as a semblance of a quail year. This season of 1913, poor though the number reported may have been, is one of them. As a rule, these feeble immigrations have occurred in hot and dry summers. In 1870, a very burning and droughty year, there was a rather remarkable influx of quail, which extended from East Anglia to Cardigan, Pembroke and Cornwall. As a boy I can remember hearing of these birds in Northamptonshire and Warwickshire that season, in September bags. Personally, I have only shot a quail once in Britain, an event which happened in the year 1875, near Fenny Compton in Warwickshire. In 1885 there was a slight but perceptible visitation of quails on the higher ground along the north side of the Thames Valley, extending as far as the Severn. The year 1892 saw a moderate immigration, and in the year 1893, one of the hottest and longest summers on record, probably more quail arrived in England than for many seasons previously. Nevertheless, these immigrations of quail do not always coincide with hot and dry summers; 1887 and 1911 were exceptionally hot seasons, yet I never heard of any particular increase of quails in Britain during those years; 1898 and 1899 were quail years in miniature. In 1906, on September 5th, a gunner in North Devon flushed four quail and bagged a couple. This may be looked on as quite a notable occurrence during recent years. It would be interesting to hear whether any readers of COUNTRY LIFE have shot quail in England, and what their experiences have been during the last dozen years or so. Possibly Mr. Horace Hutchinson, who has seen a great deal of all kinds of shooting, may have some notes concerning these small game-birds? It has been repeatedly shown that one of the prime causes of the modern scarcity of quail in Britain has been the inordinate amount of netting which now goes on, not only on the European shores of the Mediterranean, but in North Africa. The recent increase of captures by netting in Egypt and other parts of North Africa has been enormous. From a single ship, within the last few years, no fewer than seventy-six thousand live quails have been landed in Manchester. All these birds were captured in Egypt during the pairing season. It is scarcely to be wondered at that with this sort of thing going steadily forward upon both sides of the Mediterranean during the spring migration from Africa to Europe, very few quail can in these days manage to run the gauntlet and reach the British Isles. It is surprising, in truth, that any of these beautiful little game-birds contrive to find their way hither at all.

Quails are pugnacious little creatures, and many Oriental people take advantage of this characteristic and utilise these small birds as a means of gambling. The Chinese feed their fighting quails well for some time before the fight and get them in high condition. They are then placed opposite one another, a few grains of seed are thrown down between them, and the bellicose little creatures rush in upon one another furiously, battling hard with bills and feet until one or the other is vanquished. The late Mr. A. E. Hume, the well-known naturalist, has described with comic appreciation the amazing conduct of the female bustard-quails of India and China, which wage fierce combats with one another "to preserve the chastity of their husbands." These latter meanwhile sit meekly in the nursery and look after their youngsters! The hen birds of this species, by the way, are maintained for combat, very much as were English fighting cocks in the old days. Cock-fighting in England, it may be whispered, is by no means so obsolete a practice as many people imagine. A good deal of this once popular sport is still indulged in—under the rose, of course—in the Northern and Western Counties. H. A. B.

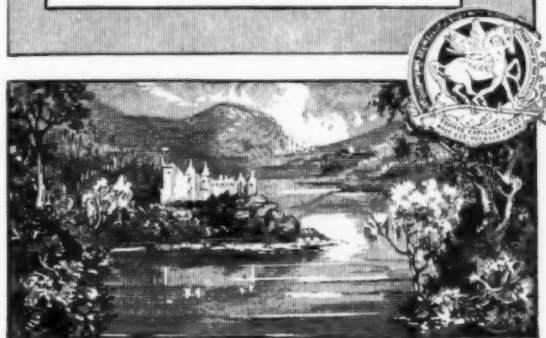
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THE SOFT WATER SUPPLY.

THE value of soft water for domestic purposes is now so generally recognised that many houses are equipped with means for collecting and storing rain water. The disadvantage of using water thus collected is, of course, that it is contaminated with dirt washed from the roofs, while the accumulation of this dirt and of vegetable growths which it encourages in the tanks frequently give the water an objectionable appearance and smell. To obviate these drawbacks and at the same time ensure a regular supply, various systems for chemically softening water from the main or other sources have been introduced from time to time; but, even then, the results are not wholly satisfactory. The fact that most of these systems work on a gravity principle, interrupting the pressure, necessitates either installation of the apparatus high up in inaccessible positions or repumping for subsequent distribution, while the calcium or magnesium salts removed from the water leave a deposit or sludge which must be disposed of afterwards. These and other difficulties attaching to the old systems are all obviated, however, by the use of the "Permutit" system. Briefly described, this system consists of an extremely simple apparatus used in direct connection with the main, and ensuring a pressure supply whether the whole or only part of the water is treated. The apparatus is a closed cylindrical tank containing a bed of "Permutit." "Permutit" itself is a Zeolite, a material that is capable of exchanging one of its component parts for either the calcium or magnesium of any water flowing over it. In this feature it is analogous to the Thanet sands which form a natural softening bed under a large portion of Essex and other places, but acting much more efficiently, inasmuch as a cubic foot of "Permutit" will soften water in a few minutes which would require as many hours' action in the natural sand. In effect, the water passes through this bed, which, by means of its exchanging properties, absorb the calcium or magnesium causing the hardness, and gives off in return bicarbonate of soda in equal proportion. A meter indicates when the bed of "Permutit" has absorbed its maximum quantity of hardening salts and requires "regenerating," as it is called. For this purpose common salt is used, the prescribed quantity of which—regulated according to the size of the apparatus—is placed in a small tank above the cylinder, which is then filled with water. By a turn of the one tap controlling the whole system the supply from the main is shut off, and the salt solution then flows through the "Permutit," extracting the salts previously taken up, which as a clear solution flow out into the waste-pipe. When the salt water is exhausted, another turn of the main tap sends a flow of fresh water through to wash out any salt remaining. The waste is then shut off in turn, and the softened water passes once more into the proper channels.



A WATER SOFTENING PLANT.

On the one tap by which the operations are controlled is marked precisely what has to be done, so that no mistakes can be made. Medical analysis has shown that the water resulting from "Permutit" treatment is of the finest quality for domestic purposes, crystal, clear and absolutely flavourless. The injury caused by hard water to the skin and the general health, especially of gouty or rheumatic subjects, is eliminated; for laundry work it ensures a substantial economy in soaps and other cleansing agents; while that most annoying and costly result of hard-water "scales" in pipes and boilers is entirely done away with. The apparatus is so perfectly simple that any housemaid can manage it. It is inexpensive both in initial cost and working, and even the largest type, capable of treating several thousand gallons daily, occupies very little space; while for small houses or flats there is a "toilette" type which may be affixed to the side of a bath or lavatory basin with ease. Any plumber can do the necessary fixing, no disturbance of walls or floors being necessary. Further, as the injurious salts are actually held by the "Permutit" itself until the process of regeneration takes place there is no residue of any kind to give trouble afterwards. The system has already been installed in a large number of well-known country houses and large institutions, and even under the severest tests has, as far as we can hear, given complete satisfaction. We would advise those of our readers who are interested in the subject to write for fuller particulars than our space permits to the manufacturers, Water Softeners, Limited, 91 and 93, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT.

The laundry is not a department of the country house that excites enthusiastic interest among the members of the family; nevertheless, it is one on which the comfort of practically every

person in the house depends, and for that reason it ought to be kept well equipped. To bring a neglected laundry up-to-date a very useful investment is one of the "Vowel" washers manufactured by Messrs. T. Bradford and Co., 141, High Holborn, W.C., who are just now exhibiting their newest laundry fittings at the Ideal Homes Exhibition (Stand No. 69). The chief recommendation of the "Vowel" is its simplicity. There is no internal mechanism, so that linen of all kinds and even curtains can be washed in it without damage. Messrs. Bradford are also showing an electric washer which can be run quite economically in connection with an ordinary lamp switch; and among their other exhibits are washing, wringing and mangling machines, mangles convertible into tables, gas, electric and other irons, and laundry sundries of all sorts.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

Although it is unpardonable carelessness not to insure against fire, the mere possession of a fire policy does not, as some people seem to think, protect one from the consequences of a conflagration. One constantly hears of country houses being burnt out, and whether insured or not, the fire almost always results in the loss of irreplaceable heirlooms, and sometimes loss of life. The householder who recognises his responsibility in this matter will see that he ought not to depend upon his own water supply or the services of the local brigade for safety. The time to put out a fire to some purpose is at the beginning, and not when the house is gutted, and for this purpose the most efficient protection is a chemical extinguisher, such as are used by public and commercial corporations. Of these a very satisfactory type is the "New Era," made by the Valor Company, Aston Cross, Birmingham. For simplicity and durability this machine leaves nothing to be desired, and some idea of its efficiency may be gained from the fact that in a trial it extinguished a burning petrol-soaked mass of woodwork, shavings, etc., measuring 9in. long, 3ft. wide and 8ft. high, in twenty seconds. Another excellent machine by the same firm, the "Fyrout," gives equally good results, and can be used with a fire at practically any level, since it can throw a jet of the fire-destroying contents 45ft. upwards. The prices of both these inventions are quite reasonable, and certainly out of all proportion to the safety they ensure. Full descriptions of them can be obtained on application to the makers.

HUNTING KIT.

When Mr. Jorrock's breakfasted in Covent Garden on a foggy morning before driving down to Purley for a day with the Croydon Hounds, his chief aim was to start warm. That a man could hunt all day and, after a long crawl home in the rain perhaps, finish both warm and dry, Jorrock's would have thought impossible. But we have travelled far since the passing of Jorrock's and the Croydon Hunt, and one sign of the times is that hunting-men no longer rely upon the capacious flask, which was Jorrock's inseparable companion, for warmth. They know that more satisfactory results can be obtained from scientifically constructed clothes. Both men and women to-day pay far greater attention to their clothes than they did even twenty years ago, and one could count on one's fingers the firms who really come up to their exacting requirements. High on the list, of course, comes Burberrys of Haymarket, whose waterproof top-coats and hunting kit generally have achieved fame all over the world. The "Riding Burberry" is an ideal overcoat for hunting. Roomy, light and self-ventilating, it keeps



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quantities of worms, and amongst them a tapeworm nearly
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wonderful.

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WORMS IN A SPANIEL.

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To-day I gave my six months' old spaniel one-half a Naldire's
Powder, and in fifteen minutes he passed a mass of worms the
size of a tennis ball. It was composed of thirty-five tapeworms
varying from 5 feet to 18 inches. This shows that Naldire's
Powders are worthy of recommendation.

R. C. HALLOWES.

WORMS IN A FOX TERRIER.

RUGBY, January 1st, 1913.
I gave half a Naldire's Powder to my valuable Fox Terrier,
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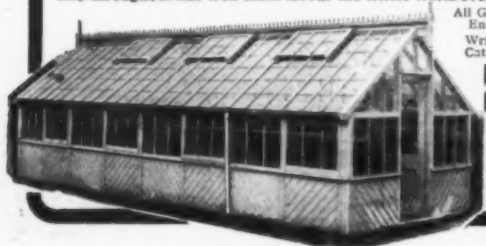
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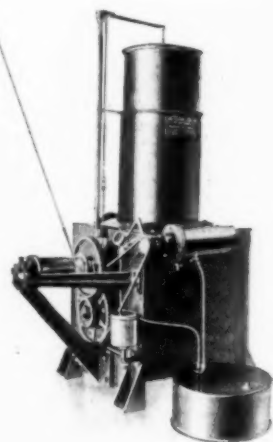
"Probably there is no branch of engineering in which a slightly higher price to cover the best work in the first instance proves a sounder investment in the long run than in electrical engineering," were the words used by Mr. B. M. Drake, M.I.E.E., chairman of Messrs. Drake and Gorham, Limited, of 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, at the twelfth annual general meeting held this week, and his opinion is sufficiently endorsed by the continued success of this old-established firm, as evidenced by their excellent balance-sheet. Many of the best-known installations in the country have been carried through by Messrs. Drake and Gorham, and work during the last twelve months has been done for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Portman, Lord Howard de Walden, Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., Sir Henry Norman, F.R.G.S., M.P., the Hon. W. A. Lawson, Major W. E. T. Bolitho, Captain Stanley Clarke, A. L. Christie, Esq., Saxton W. A. Noble, Esq., T. Weller-Poley, Esq., and many others. With offices at Manchester as well as in London, electric lighting enquiries in the North can be attended to with the greatest promptitude, and the firm's expert advice as to country house lighting is the result of long and varied experience. In addition to their general lighting business, arrangements have been made for supplying energy to electrically-propelled vehicles, of which we are likely to hear more in this country in the near future.

IN MEMORY OF KING EDWARD.

A strong committee, mainly consisting of old students, is about to issue a special appeal with a view, in the first place, of collecting the balance of £1,685 still required to complete the £5,000 necessary to secure the advance of a similar sum from the Development Fund for the erection of King Edward's Wing at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. When this sum has been subscribed, the appeal will still be continued so as to provide for further much-needed extensions. The members of the committee include the Right Hon. Earl Curzon of Kedleston, the Right Hon. Viscount Milner, and many other prominent men.

A SMALL WEIGHT-DRIVEN AIR GAS PLANT.

Some months ago we referred in these columns to the admirable results obtained by the use of Cox's Air Gas Lighting System, both from the luminant and the economical aspects. We notice that the firm have now brought out another very interesting type in a new twenty-light Weight-Driven Plant, which will bring the system within the scheme of practicability for the smallest country house or week-end cottage. In every respect this small plant is the equal of the larger engine-driven plants from which it is evolved. The makers claim for it that it is the only weight-driven air-gas machine effectively evaporating motor spirit of 720 density (Shell I.), thus running with the greatest possible economy, whether regarded from the difference in price between Shell I. and 680 petrol, or from that of avoiding a waste of from twenty to forty per cent. on the latter spirit. On one gallon of spirit the plant will supply twenty lights for eight hours, and these are at all times steady. A perfect mixture is generated under all conditions, and there are none of the vagaries of quality attendant on variation in the load in most weight-driven machines. There is no adjustment whatever beyond the occasional winding of the weights, which anyone can do, and the petrol tank can be placed outside the house, away from the plant, thus eliminating the danger inseparable from the gravity feed. In fact, the plant appears to be an ideal one for the small house, and we would recommend our readers to write for further particulars of it to The Machine Gas Company, Limited, 14 and 15, D'Arblay Street, Poland Street, W.



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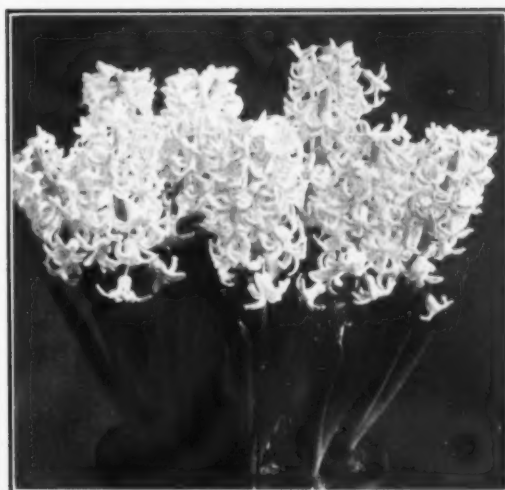
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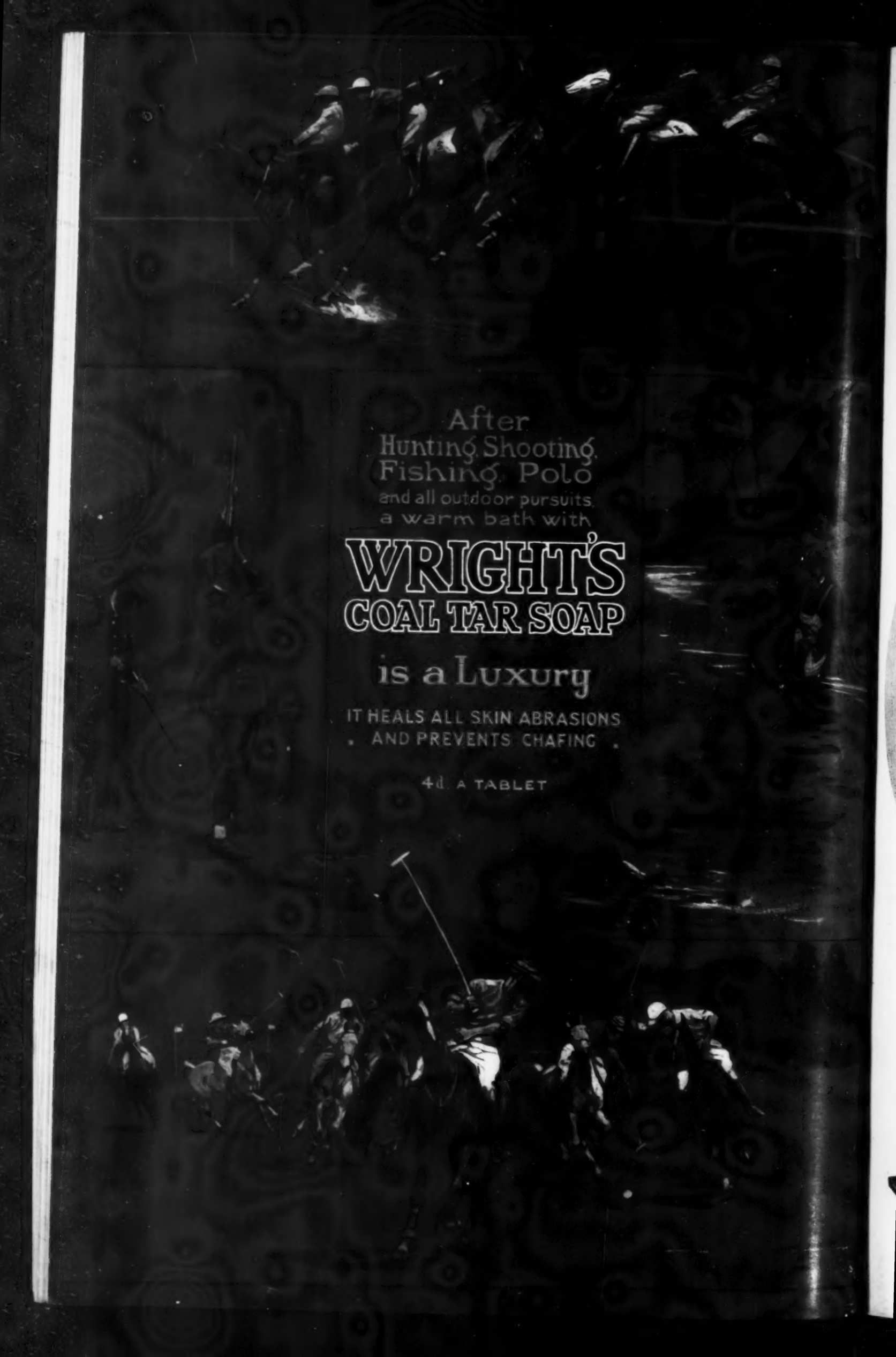
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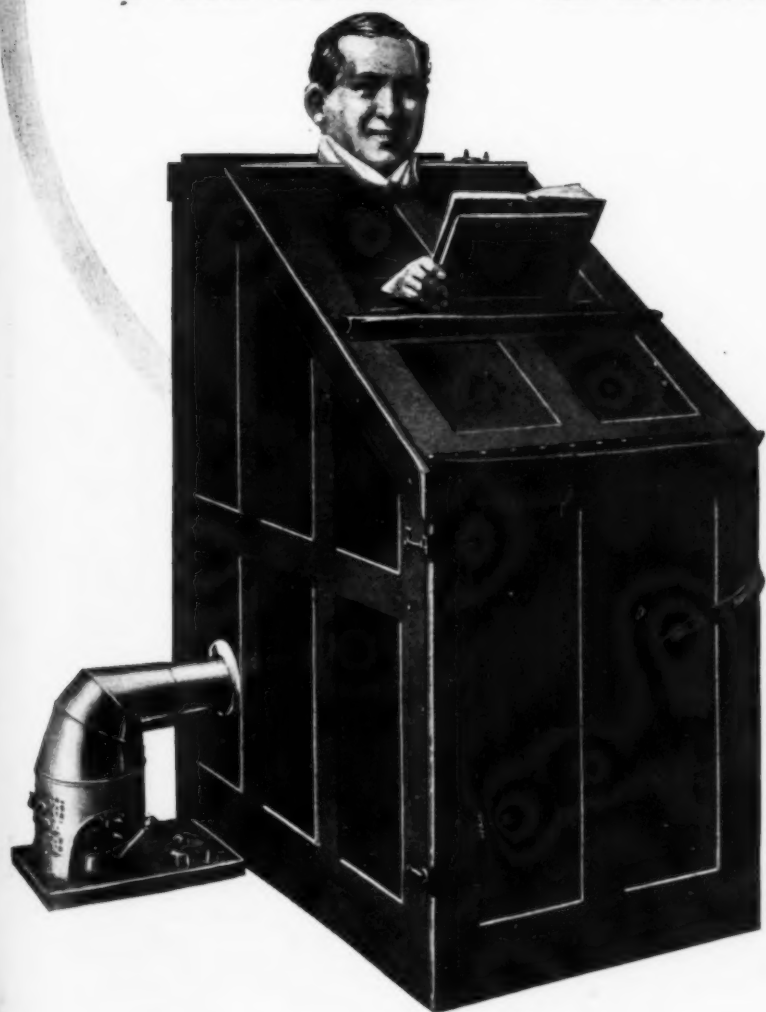
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Berks, South	H. W. Boileau, Esq.	Cecil Aldin, Esq., Sulhamstead Abbots, near Reading	Master	Purley, Reading	4	Sub., £10 10s.; capping, £1 per day
Bicester and Warden Hill	J. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, Esq.	Mr. C. Eric Palmer, Esq., Shinfield Grange, Reading	H. Tubbs, Esq., Chesterton Lodge, Bicester and A. U. Shuttleworth, Esq., Chetwode Gange, Buckingham	C. Cox	4 and 5	Min. sub., £25; ladies, £20; c. £2
Bilsdale	F. W. Horsfall, Esq. and E. R. Turton, Esq.	G. Johnson, Esq., Chop Gate, Bilsdale, Stokesley	T. Bentley	Bilsdale	2	Sub., £10
Blackmore Vale	F. B. Wingfield-Digby, Esq.	Col. J. D. Mansel, Bayford Wincanton	William Welch	Chilton Horethorne	2	Sub., £10 per horse; cap. £1 non-subs.
Blakeney	R. C. Swan, Esq.	G. F. Wells-Cole, Esq., Stoney Place, Lincoln	B. Capel	Blakeney	4	Min. sub., 2s. 6d.
Blencathra	Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, M.P.	Walter T. Crosse, Esq., Ivy Crag, Keswick	J. Dalton	Threkeild	3	
Borlase	J. Robson, Esq., and E. L. Dodd, Esq.	J. Robson, Esq., Byrness, Otterburn	J. Robson, Esq.	Byrness	3	Private pack
Bouth's, Mr. E. D.	E. D. Bouth, Esq.	Master, Edworth Park, near Stroud, Glos.	Master	Stroud	2	
Braes of Derwent	L. Priestman, Esq.	J. E. Cowen, Esq., Minster Acres, Riding Mill, North'mb'd	W. Tongue	Shot ey Bridge	2	Sub., £5
Bramham Moor	G. R. Lane Fox, Esq., M.P.	W. T. Lipscomb, Esq., Bramham Lodge, Boston Spa	P. Farrelly	Bramham Park	4	Sub., £10; £2 poultry fund; cap. £1
Brampton (Cumberland)	Vacant	J. Lowther, Esq., Lowther Street, Carlisle		Carlisle	2	Min. sub., 1s.; cap., 2s. 6d.
Brecon	C. H. de Winton, Esq.	D. W. E. Thomas, Esq., and J. Meredith, Esq., 19, Castle Street, Brecon	Master	Brecon	2	Min. sub., £5
Brocksby	Earl of Yarborough	Master, Brocksby Park, Lincolnshire	J. Smith	Brocksby Park	4	Private pack
Brown's, Mr. A. C.	A. C. Browne, Esq.	Master, Hall Court, Bishop's Frome, Worcester	Master	Hall Court	1	Private pack
Brown's, Mr. Scott	A. Scott Browne, Esq.	R. T. Harris, Esq., Halwill Lodge, Brighthelm, N. Devon	Master & P. Back	Buckland Filleigh	3	Private pack; sub. to pldry. fund only
Burton	C. Selby Lowndes, Esq.	F. C. Morrison, Esq., Southfield, Reigate	Master	Felbridge, East	3 and 4	Sub., £21, cap. £1.
Burton	Sir Montague A. Cholmeley and J. St. V. Fox, Esq.	E. Larken, Esq., 9, Minster Yard, Lincoln	Sir Montague Cholmeley	Grinstead	alter Nms	Sub., £10 per horse
Cambridgeshire	D. Crossman, Esq.	G. R. C. Foster, Esq., Anstey Hall, Trumpington, Cambs.	Master	Riseholme	3 and 4	Sub., £10 per day
Carmarthenshire	Sir Owen Phillips and R. H. Harries, Esq.	Prothero-Beynon, Esq., & J. Francis, Esq., The Mount, Carmarthen	R. Harries, Esq.	Caston	3 and 4	Sub., £3 3s.
Cattistock	Rev. E. A. Milne and Capt. A. Palmer	Com. The Hon. Gerald Digby, Lewcombe Manor, Dorset	Master	Cattistock	4 and 5	bye
Cheshire	W. R. Court, Esq., and Captain Higson	H. E. Wilbraham, Esq., Delamere House, Northwich	E. Short	Sandway	6	Capping
Chiddingfold	Admiral Sir G. Atkinson	F. Barlow, Esq., Broad Dene, Haslemere, and O. Mowatt, Esq., Kingswood Pines, Haslemere	N. Farmer	Rickhurst Dunsfold	2 and 3	Sub., £10 10s.
Cleveland	W. H. A. Wharton, Esq.	H. Mossman, Esq., Ormesby, York	Master	Skelt'n-in-Cleveland	3	Min. sub., 10s.
Coniston	W. B. Logan, Esq.	Robert Logan, Esq., Low Wood, Windermere	G. Chapman	Ambleside	3	Sub., £5 5s.
Coquetdale	R. Basil Hoare, Esq.	B. Clayhills, Esq., Whittingham, R.S.O., Northumberland	Master	Shawdon	2	Occ. cap.
Cornwall, East	W. P. Williams, Esq.	H. Childs, Esq., Culterland Liskeard	Master	Treworrey	2	Sub. varies: cap. 1s. to damage fund
Cornwall, North	Captain Gerald Burgoyne	Dr. Salmon, Bodmin, Cornwall	Master	St. Heward	2	Sub., £5 and £1 poultry fund
Cotswold	H. O. Lord, Esq.	Capt. C. E. Willes, Polefield, Cheltenham	C. Beacham	Cheltenham	4	Sub., £10 per horse
Cotswold, North	C. T. Scott, Esq.	P. J. Pelly, Esq., Stanton Court, Broadway, Worcester	Master	Chadford	3	Sub., £30; Ladies £20; cap. £2 p.d.
Cottesmore	W. J. Strachidge, Esq.	Mr. C. L. The Hon. P. C. Evans-Freke, Brook Hall, Uppingham	H. Norman	Oakham	4	Sub., £10 per horse
Craven	W. J. Yorkie Scarlett, Esq., and J. A. Fairhurst, Esq.	R. Southby, Esq., Aldern Bri-ge House, Newbury	F. Funnell	Walcott, Hungerford	4	Min. sub., £7 17s.; capping
Crawley and Horsham	Col. C. B. Godman and R. W. McKergow, Esq.	Major Leslie Smith, Grovelands, Henfield	R. Kingsland	W. Grinstead	4	Sub., £10 for 1 day, £20 for 2 days
Croome	Lord Charles Cavendish-Bentinck	Lt.-Col. Miller, The Pipers, near Pershore, Worcestershire	Charles Pavitt	Severn Stoke	3 and 4	£25 for 3 days per week
Cumberland	P. N. Dunne, Esq.	Major Carleton Salkeld, Calthwait Hall, Carlisle	E. Hope	Dalston	3 a fortn't	Private pack
Cumberland, West	Sir W. Lawson, Bart., M.P.	F. Watson, Esq. (F.M.), Greysouthen, Cockermouth	Master	Brayton Hall	3 a fortn't	
Curre's, Mr.	E. Curre, Esq.	Master, Itton Court, Chester	Master	Itton Court	4	
Curren's, Mr.	E. A. Iredale, Esq.	W. T. Hight, Esq., Grassmoor, Worthington	A. F. Broadly-Smith, Esq.	Worthington Hall	3 a fortn't	Private pack, sub. optional
Dartmoor	W. Coryton, Esq.	G. Crake, Esq., 11, Lockyer Street, Plymouth	Master	Ivybridge	2 and 3	Min. sub., £10 for 1, £15 2, £20 3 days
Davies', Mr. David	David Davies, Esq., M.P.	Dr. Davies-Rees, Rheinfal, Caerswyn, Mont.	W. George	Llandnam	3	Sub., £5; capping
Devon, East	Major L. C. Garratt	H. G. Shrubbs, Esq., Clyst St. George	D. Power	Clyst St. Mary	2	Sub. optional
Devon, Mid	Col. A. H. Carter, R.A.	A. S. Fleming, Esq., Millholme, Chagford, Devon	Master	Pulford	2 or 3	Min. sub., £5 5s.; capping 10s.
Devon, South	J. A. C. Hurre, Esq.	H. W. Woodall, Esq., Manor House, Lytchett Matravers	Master	Bere Regis	2	Min. sub., £7 7s.
Dorset, South	J. A. Radcliffe, Esq.	Dorset and G.V. Carter, Esq., Waterstone Manor, Dorset	W. Maiden	Rhyll Anstey	2	Min. sub., £5 5s.
Dulverton	Sir G. Wills, Bart., and E. L. Hancock, Esq.	E. G. C. Chapman, Esq., Combe, Dulverton	E. L. Hancock, Esq.	Elvet Moor	2	Min. sub., £20
Durham, North	J. E. Rogerson, Esq.	F. Bell, Esq., Northend, Durham	Master	Hardwick Park	3	
Durham, South	Viscount Boyne	R. Ord, Esq., Sands Hall, Sedgfield	Master			
Eastbourne (Duke of Devonshire's)	W. G. Heasman, Esq., and Roland Burke, Esq.	J. Gosden, Esq., Montague Lodge, Lewes Rd., Eastbourne	A. Paxford	Eastbourne	2	Sub., £ 0 10s.
Edgworth	A. W. Laxton, Esq.	J. A. Tattershall, Esq., Hayes, Exbourne, Devon	Master	Wembworthy	2	No fixed subscription
Essex	Lord Henry Nevill	E. Gaisford, Esq., Estate Office, Eridge Green	F. Hills	Eridge Castle	2	Sub., £10 10s. for one horse
Essex and Ennerdale	William C. Porter, Esq.	T. Nicholson, Esq., Nether Stanton, Bostle-in-Cumberl'nd	Master	Milkingstead	2 & 3	bye
Essex	Capt. Godling	A. Waters, Esq., Coopersale Lodge, Epping	J. Bailey	Harlow	4	Sub., £31 10s.
Essex, East	R. D. Hill, Esq.	G. G. Gold, Esq., Boocking Place, Braintree	G. Tongue	Earl's Colne	3	Sub., £10 10s.
Essex and Suffolk	W. Pretty, Esq., and W. P. Burton, Esq.	Lt.-Col. H. J. Lermite, Woodhouse, Great Horkeley, Cheshire	W. P. Burton, Esq.	Stratford St. Mary	3 a fortn't	Sub., according to no. of horses; cap. Sub., £15 for 1 horse & £10 each add.
Essex Union	Capt. Godfrey Heseltine	L. Kirk, Esq., Fitzwalters, Shenfield, Essex	Master	Billerica	4	Private pack
Exeter's, Marquess of	Marquess of Exeter	Master, Burghley House, Stamford	Master	Burghley House	2	
Exmoor	S. Slater, Esq.	J. L. Newman, Esq., Oare House, Brendon, N. Devon	G. Barwick	Oare	3	Occ. cap.
Farnley	Committee	J. Collier, Esq., High Braug, Farnley, Kirbymoorside	R. Shaw	Farnley	2	Sub., £25 for 1 day; ladies £15
Ferne's, Mr.	C. W. B. Fernie, Esq.	T. N. Graham, Esq., East Farndon Hall, Market Harborough	A. Thatcher	Medbourne	3	Sub., £25; capping £2 per day
Fitzwilliam	G. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Esq.	Major J. L. Mills, Fansor Court, Oundle	W. Burnard	Milton	4	
Fitzwilliam's, Earl (Grove)	Earl Fitzwilliam	J. I. Beevor, Esq., Ranskill, Bawtry	F. Bartlett	Barnby Moor	4	Sub., £10
Flint and Denbigh	Earl Fitzwilliam	Miss Watson, Hooton Roberts, Rotherham	S. Morgan	Wentworth	2	Min. sub., £5 5s. to poultry fund.
Four Burrow, West	R. W. Williams-Wynn, Esq. and E. Griffith, Esq.	R. E. Birch, Esq., Bryncelyn, St. Asaph	E. Griffith, Esq.	Cefn, St. Asaph	3 a fortn't	Sub., £10; damage fund, 1s.
Four Burrow, East	Committee	Coulter Hancock, Esq., Tregolls, Truro	Master	Roskrow	2	Sub., £10 10s.; capping
Garth, The	John Cardell, Esq.	E. D. Sturges, Esq., Carlogas, St. Columb	Master	Trebeisue	2	Sub., £15; cap. £1 per day
Gelligiger	R. H. Gosling, Esq.	E. M. Sturges, Esq., Barkham Square, Wokingham	J. Lawrence	Bracknell	4	Sub., £1 1s.
Gerard's, The Hon. R.	David Jones, Esq.	C. B. James, Esq., Wernham, Merthyr Tydfil	W. Phillips	Gwaen arren	2	
Glamorgan	The Hon. R. Gerard	F. I. Wood, Esq., The Willows, Newton-le-Willows	Master	Wrightington Hall	3	Min. sub., £20; capping
Glamorgan	H. R. Homfray, Esq.	L. G. Williams, Esq., Bonvilston, near Cardiff	Master	Llandough	2	
Goathland	J. R. Renwick, Esq.	Percy Ness Walker, Esq., Bank Chambers, Whitby	F. Grant	Goathland	2	
Gogerdian	Sir E. J.W. Parry-Pryse, Bt.	G. R. Pryse, Esq., Peithyll, Bow Street, Cardiganshire	Master	Gogerdian	2	Private pack
Grafton	H. Hawkins, Esq.	Capt. the Hon. R. L. Pomeroy, Greens Norton Court, Towcester	Master & W. Farmer	Paulerspury	4	Min. sub., £25 for 1 day, £35 2, £45 3; ladies, £10 1, £20 2, £25 3; c. £2 p.d. [to non-subs.]
Graham's, Mr.	Douglas Graham, Esq.	Rev. F. R. Green and Rev. G. Powell, Dorstone, Hereford	V. Helme, Esq.	Dorstone	2	Sub., £10; cap. £1
Hampden Hunt Club	Capt. W. P. Standish	Miss Turner, Oak Grove, Bishop's Stoke, Hants.	G. Roake	Droxford	3 and 4	Sub., £10 per horse
Harrington's, Lord	G. Evans, Esq.	Capt. Edmund Jervoise, R.N., Medstead Manor, Alton	Master	Ropley	4	
Haydon	Earl of Harrington, A.D.C.	Lt.-Col. Birken, D.S.O., The Repository, Parliament St., Nottingham, and H. W. T. Paterson, Esq.	Master	Gedding	6	Capping
Herefordshire, North	A. M. Allgood, Esq.	J. B. Lowe, Esq., Allan's Green, Bardon Mill, R.S.O.	Master	Chesterwood	3	Min. sub., £5 per horse
Herefordshire, South	R. Logan Kidston, Esq.	Lt.-Col. King King, D.S.O., Nordan Hall, Leominster	F. Bevan	Bodenham	2	Min. sub., £5
Hertfordshire	M. C. Albright, Esq.	D. Smith, Esq., South Bank, Hereford	Master	Wormelow	5 a fortn't	
Heythrop	Col. the Earl of Cavan	Sir A. Reynolds, Ayot Bury, Welwyn, Assist. Hon. Sec.				
Holders	Major Tom Sowerby, Lilley Manor, Luton	A. N. Hall, Esq., Cornwall, Chipping Norton	T. Oliver	Chipping Norton	4	Sub., £25
Hursley	H. Whitworth, Esq.	T. Wickham Boynton, Esq., Burton Agnes Hall, Driffield	C. Sturman	Chipping Norton	1	Min. sub., £10 10s.
Hurt's, Mr.	Sir G. Cooper, Bart.	Hon. G. Hewitt (F.M.), Field House, Hursley, Winchester	G. Heigham, Esq.	Itton, Beverley	2 and 3	Sub., £5 per horse; £1 1s. P.F.; capping to non-subs.
Hurworth	Francis C. A. Hurt, Esq.	H. A. Le F. Hurt, Esq., The Butts Ho., Ashover, Chesterfield	T. Bailey	Itton, Winchester	2	Sub. expected
Idle of Wight	Lord Southampton	R. Cresswell Ward Esq., Neasham Hill, Darlington	Master	Aderwansley Hall	2	Sub. according to amount of hunting
Kent, East	Col. E. Howard - Brooke	W. G. Young, Esq., Little East Standen, Newport, I.W.	Cap H. Bertram	Marvel	2	Sub., £15 15s.; cap. £1 per day
Kent, West	H. W. Selby Lowndes, Esq.	V. Pomfret, Esq., Horton Manor, Canterbury	Master	Elham	4	Min. sub., £10; cap. £1
	Allan Havelock-Allan, Esq.	W. M. Brydone Esq., Re i Lodge, Sevenoaks	Master	Oxford	3	Min. sub., £25 5s.; £7 2s. to D. F.

Foxhounds—England and Wales (continued).

NAME OF HUNT.	MASTER.	HON. SECRETARY'S NAME AND ADDRESS.	HUNTSMAN.	KENNELS.	DAYS PER WEEK.	GENERAL REMARKS.
Lamerton	Gerald W. Lee, Esq.	A. C. Godfrey, Esq., Tavy Cottage, Tavistock	Master	Lew Down	3	
Leconfield's, Lord	Lord Leonfield	Master, Petworth Park, Sussex	Master	Petworth Park	5	
Ledbury	Sir George Bullough	G. L. Acworth, Esq., The Hill Ash, Dymock	W. Batchelor	Ledbury	2	Min. sub., £10 10s.; capping
Ledbury, North	F. Grosvenor Williams, Esq.	John H. Parker, Knightwick	Master	Bredonbury	2	
Llangamarch	Col. H. Holden	Wm. Jones, Esq., Cwmbryn House, Llangamarch Wells	C. Jones	Llangamarch	2	Private pack
Llanharan	Mrs. Blandy-Jenkins	W. Jones, Esq., Gelly Fud, Black Mill	Grant	Llanharan	2	
Llangibby	J. C. Llewellyn, Esq., and Edward Phillips, Esq.	J. C. Llewellyn, Esq., Caerleon House, Caerleon, Mon.	Frank Willing	Llangibby	2 and bye	Sub., £7 7s. per horse
Ludlow	J. E. Charlton, Esq., and H. C. Meredith, Esq.	P. F. Hunter, Esq., Overton Lodge, Ludlow	Masters	Caynam	3	
Melbrake	John Benson, Esq.	Master, Cockermouth, Cumberland	J. Banks	High Park	2	Private pack
Meynell	F. Milbank, Esq.	E. Caldecott, Esq., The First, Foston, Derby	Master	Sadbury	4	
Middleton's, Lord	Lord Middleton	Capt. H. H. Unett, Huntington Hall, York	T. Bishopp	Birdall	2	Sub. optional
Monmouthshire	Col. Herbert, G.C.V.O.	Col. Herbert, Trebacyn, Abergavenny, and Major L. Spiller, Monmouth	P. Picton	Coldbrook Park	4	Sub. varies
Morpeth	Sir B. Atkinson, Esq.	W. C. Sample, Esq., Bothal Castle, Morpeth, and F. Straker, Esq., Angerton, Morpeth	J. Scott	River Green	3	£1,000 and kennels provided; separate funds for damage and wire; cap.
Neuadd Fawr	Mrs. T. H. R. Hughes	Master, Neuadd Fawr, Llanaber	D. Jones	Neuadd Fawr	2	Private pack
New Forest	Lieut.-Col. Cooke Hurle	E. L. Wingrove, Esq., Langley House, Totton, Hants	K. Woodward	Lyndhurst	3 and 4	Min. sub., £10, and Hunt Club £2
Newmarket & Thurlow	A. C. Jaffe, Esq.	T. Purkin, Esq., Barham Hall, Linton, Cambs.	Mr. Bradley	Gt. Bradley	2	Sub., £5 5s.
Norfolk, West	Charles D. Seymour, Esq.	Sir Somerville Gurney, K.C.V.O., Runceton Hall, King's Lynn, and Richard G. Buxton, Esq., Swaffham	A. Johnson	Weavenham	3	Sub., £1,800 to £2,000
Northumberland, North	John Clay, Esq.	Lord F. Osborne, Ord House, Berwick-on-Tweed	L. Gilholme	Slainsfield	3	No fixed sub.
Oxfordshire, South	E. Arkwright, Esq.	R. Bucknall, Esq., Biddenham Manor, Bedfordshire	Master	Milton Ernest	4	Sub., £10 per day per week
	S. A. Fane, Esq.	H. Clerke-Brown, Esq., and J. Clerke-Brown, Esq., Kingston Blount, Oxon	Master and G. Baker	Stadhampton	3	Sub., £15 for 1 day; £30 for 3 days; capping
Pembrokeshire	J. H. Howell, Esq.	W. G. Eaton Evans, Esq., Avalleau, Haverfordwest	Master	Slade	2	Nominally £5
Percy	Capt. R. Milvain	R. Wright, Esq., Belvedere, Alnwick	Master	Greenrigg	4 (occ. bye)	No fixed sub.
Plas Machynlleth	Lord H. Vane-Tempest, K.C.V.O.	R. Gillart, Esq., Llynloedd, Machynlleth	D. Hughes	Llynloedd	2	Private pack
Portman's, Lord	Vincent Portman	A. W. H. Percy, Esq., Durweston, Blandford	G. Jones	Bryanston	3	Private pack. Sub., £5 to P.F.
Puckeridge	E. E. Barclay, Esq., and M. E. Barclay, Esq.	Major H. A. Anderson, Aspenden, Buntingford, and G. W. H. Bowen, Esq., Ickleton Grange, Gt. Chesterford	R. Gardiner	Brent Pelham	4	Min. sub., £10
Pytchley	Lord Annaly, C.V.O.	Capt. Alexander, Territorial Hdqrs., Clare St., Northampton	F. Freeman	Brixworth	4	Capping
Pytchley, Woodland	Aubrey Wallis, Esq.	Hon. C. Pelham, Estate Office, Corby, Kettering	Master	Brigstock	3	Min. sub., £25
Quorn	Capt. F. Forester	G. Tempest Wade, Esq., Burstall, Leicester	Master	Harrow-on-Soar	4 or 5	Sub. varies; capping
Radnorshire and West Hereford	John M. Currie, Esq.	B. Philip, Esq., Kingston, Herefordshire	I. Josephs	Titely	2	Sub., £450
Rufford	Earl Manvers	F. Armstrong, Esq., Mansfield, Notts	F. Capon	Wellow, nr. Newark	3	
Shropshire, North	Capt. H. Heywood Lonsdale	Col. Hugh Cho'mondeley, C.B., Edgaston, Wem, Salop.	N. Lockey	Lee Bridge	3	Sub., £5 per horse
Shropshire, South	L. H. Christie, Esq.	Sir W. Smythe, Bart., Acton Burnell, Salop.	M. Smith	Plaish Hall	2 and bye	With poultry & wire ab. £1,600 a year
Silverton	Archie G. Pape, Esq.	H. F. Carr, Esq., Broadparks, Pinhoe	Master	Drewn Clieve	2	Min. sub., £5 5s.; capping, 1s. D.F.
Sinnington	Viscount Helmsley and P.C. Sherbrooke, Esq.	A. Pearson, Esq., Helmsley, Yorkshire	Masters	Kirby Moorside	2	Min. sub., 10s.
Smith Bosanquet's, Mr.	G. Smith Bosanquet, Esq.	W. A. Vincent, Esq., Cold Hall, Broxbourne	Master	Broxbourne	2 and bye	Private pack
Somerset, West.	M. P.	H. H. Sweet-Escott, Esq., Bicknoller, Staunton	W. Tame	Carhampton	2	Min. sub., £5; P.F. £1; 10s. a day cap. non subs.
Southdown	J. Bernard Kidd, Esq.	K. Megaw, Esq., 18 Cheham Road, Brighton	Ned Friend	Ringmer, Lewes	4	Sub., £15 15s.; capping, £1
Southwold	E. P. Rawnsley, Esq., and Sir W. Cooke, Bart.	Col. G. B. Walker, Spilsby, Lincolnshire	Masters	Belchford & Ranby	3 and 4	No fixed sum
Staffordshire, North	Col. W. W. Dobson	Major Sir L. Stamer, Bt., Beeton House, Market Drayton	W. Weekley	Trentham	4	Min. sub., £15; capping
Staffordshire, South	Marquis of Anglesy and F. V. Forster, Esq.	Lt.-Col. J. H. Wilkinson, Ashfarling Hall, Sutton Coldfield	W. Davis	Longdon	2	Min. sub., £7 7s.; £2 2s. to P. F., and £1 1s. to W. F.; capping
Stainton Dale	G. Hume Challoner, Esq.	H. Huggan, Esq., Cribbles Court, Scalby, R.S.O.	Master	Hayburn Wyke	2	
Steventons	D. Horndon, Esq.	Rev. J. Dene, Horwood House, Bideford	Master	Torrington	2	Min. sub., £5
Suffolk	W. Bevan, Esq.	J. S. Agnew, Esq., Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds	J. Bell	Great Barton	2	Sub., £5 per day per week
Surrey, Old	Chas. Leveson Gower, Esq.	G. N. Murton, Esq. (F.M.), Petleys, Downe, Kent	C. L. Gower, Esq.	Hitchingley	2 or 3	Sub., £10 10s. and £2 2s. to damage
Surrey Union	A. H. Tritton, Esq.	F. H. Williams, Esq., Leatherhead	Visc. Malden	Gt. Bookham	3	[fund; cap. £1 strangers]
Sussex, East	R. H. Baskerville, Esq., and T. Kirby Stapley, Esq.	Sir A. P. Ashburnham-Clement, Bart., Agmerhurst, Battle	T. Kirby Stapley, Esq.	Catsfield	2	
Taunton Vale	Capt. H. A. Kinglake	M. Cely Trevilian, Esq., Willtown, Curry Rivel, Somerset	W. Daniels	Henlade	2 and bye	Sub., £5 5s., and £1 1s. to P.F.; cap. 10s. strangers
Tedworth	Oswald M. Riley, Esq.	Rear-Admiral Marx, Catford Lodge, Andover (East Div.), and E. McNiven, Esq., Conock Manor, Devizes (W. Div.)	Master	Tedworth	4	Sub. £10 per horse; capping
Teme Valley	S. Vaughan-Thomas, Esq., and T. Lote, Esq.	R. E. Edwards, Esq., Skybury, Knighton, Radnorshire	Master	Brookhouse	2	
Tetcott	C. B. Shaker, Esq., and M. R. Lloyd, Esq.	H. B. Knight, Esq., Wooddown, Marhamchurch, Bude	M. K. Lloyd, Esq.	Tetcott	2	Sub. according to hunting
Tickham	Lord Harris and W. C. Dawes, Esq.	Charles Ridgen, Esq., Faversham, Kent	J. Alcock	Faversham	2 and 3	Min. sub., £5 per horse; capping, £1
Tiverton	Ian H. Amory, Esq.	L. Mackenzie, Esq., Avenel House, Tiverton	Master	Hensleigh	3	Sub., £5 5s.
Tivyside	W. P. Koch, Esq.	E. L. Bowen, Esq., Newcastle Emlyn	Master	Glandovan	2	Sub., £5
Tredegar and Pentrechr	Lord Tredegar and Col. H. Lewis	R. Murton, Esq., Henstall Court, Pontyclun, Glamorgan	J. Evans	Tongwynlais	3 a fort'nt	Sub., £7 7s. per day per week; £12 12s. 5 days a fort'nt; cap. £1
Tynedale	J. C. Straker, Esq.	E. G. Barnett, Esq., Halton, Corbridge, Northumberland	E. Tyrrell	Stagshaw Bank	3	Sub., £10 per horse; capping
Tyne, North	J. Murray, Esq.	C. Tomlinson, Esq., Barrasford, Northumberland	Master	Swale Falston	2	
Ullswater	W. H. Marshall, Esq.	R. Farrer, Esq., Ryburn, Northumberland	G. Salkeld	Patterdale Hall	3	Capping
United Pack	Herbert Connop, Esq.	R. H. N-will, Esq., Lydbury North, Salop.	Master	Bishops Castle	2	
V.W.H. (Cirencester)	Earl Bathurst, C.M.G.	P. Barnett, Esq., 4 Bromley Terrace, Cirencester	B. Wilkinson	Cirencester Park	3	
V.W.H. (Gloucester)	Major W. F. Fuller	J. Thornton, Esq., Whelford, Fairfield, Gloucester	J. Willis	Cricklade	3 and bye	Min. sub., £10; capping
Vane's, The Hon. H.	Hon. H. Vane	R. B. Baker, Esq., Eberston, Snainton, S.O.	Master	Snainton	3	Min. sub., £5
Vine	Lady Portal, Col. Bertram P. Portal, D.S.O. (F.M.), and Wyndham R. Portal, Esq. (F.M.)	Charles L. Chute, Esq., The Vyne, Basingstoke	E. Jones	Overton	2 and 3	Members' sub., £20
Warwickshire	Lord Willoughby de Broke and J. Feilden, Esq.	Capt. Granville, Chadley, Wellesbourne, Warwick	J. Feilden, Esq., and G. Turner	Kineton	2	Sub., £12 10s. per day; cap., £2
Warwickshire, North	G. F. Jackson, Esq.	Major E. S. C. Hobson, Bridge End, Warwick	W. Haynes	Kenilworth	3	Sub., £12 12s.; capping, £2
Western	T. R. Bolitho, Esq., and W. E. T. Bolitho, Esq.	The Masters, Trengwainton, Penzance	W. Bolitho, Esq.	Madron	2	Private pack
Whaddon Chase	W. Selby Lowndes, Esq.	G. Uthwatt, Esq., Ivy House, Gt. Linford, Newport Pagnell	C. Thompson	Whaddon	2	Sub., £20; cap. £2 2s.
Wheatland	Hon. C. Hamilton Russell	J. H. A. Whitley, Esq., Bourton, Much Wenlock, and F. T. Nicholls, Esq., Parlors Hall, Erdington	Master	Cleobury North	2	Sub. not fixed
Williams-Wynn's, Sir W.	Sir W. Wynn, Bart.	Master, Wynnstay, Ruabon	W. Morgan	Wynnstay	4	Private pack
Wilton	Capt. H. A. Cartwright	Major A. T. Fisher, Bemerton, Salisbury	M. Sweetman	Netherhampton	3	
Wilts, South and West	Lord Stralbridge	R. Eling, Esq., West House, Warminster	Master	Sutton Verby	3 and 4	Sub., £10 per hse.; strangers, cap. £1
Worcestershire	A. Jones, Esq.	Rev. N. Freer, Hadzor Rectory, Droitwich	Master	Fernhill Heath	4	Sub., £12; capping, £1
Ynyscorrag	J. Jenkins, Esq.	G. Daniel, Esq., Bryn, Port Talbot	W. Evans	Caeran	2	
Ynysor	Capt. E. B. Jones	Master, Ynysor	Master	Ynysor	2	Sub. optional
York and Ainsty	M. J. Stapleton and Lord Furness	Major Eley, Esq., York	H. Cumpstone	Acomb	5	Sub., £25, and £3 to P. F.; capping
Zetland	Herbert Straker, Esq.	Capt. A. M. Whitaker, Manfield Grange, Darlington	W. Freeman	Manfield, D'rint'n	4	Sub., £10 per horse

Ireland.

Ballymacad	Major A. M. Rotheram	A. M. Battersby, Loughbawn, Collinstown, Co. West	Master	Greennan and Old-castle	2	Sub., no limit; capping
Carbery	R. T. Beamish, Esq.	W. H. Fitzmaurice, Esq., The Square, Clonakilly	Master	Hare Hill, Bandon	3 a fort'nt	No fixed sub. cap., 2s.
Carbery, West	Captain Morris, Esq.	Captain Morris, Sharras Court, Castletownshard	Bob Metherell	Drishane	2	No fixed sub.; occ. cap.
Carlow	W. E. Grogan, Esq.	S. Duckett, Esq., Russelstown, Carlow	Master	Moyle	2	Min. sub., £10; cap., 2s. 6d.
Coiltattin	Dermot H. Doyle, Esq.	Dr. S. Geraty, Carnew, County Wicklow	J. Higman	Coiltattin	2	Min. sub., £5
Coshmore & Coshbride	Captain R. H. T. Smyth	Capt. Maxwell, Moore Hill, Tallow, Waterford	Master	Ballynatray Lodge	2	Min. sub., £3; cap., 2s. 6d. mens.
County Galway ("The Blazers")	J. Pickersgill, Esq.	F. Shawe Taylor, Esq., Moor Park, Aheary, Co. Galway	Master	Craughwell	4	Min. sub., £5 5s.; 2s. 6d. cap.
Duhallo	R. G. Annesley, Esq., and J. P. Longfield, Esq., M.V.O.	Capt. W. H. Nicholls, Kilbrach, Doneraile, Cork	Masters	Mallow	4	Sub., £1,500; strangers, £1 cap.
Galway, East	H. Buckland, Esq.	T. D. Seymour, Esq., Ballymore Castle, Ballinasloe	Master	Lismany	2 and 3	Sub., £5; cap., 2s. 6d.
Island	Captain R. Hamilton-Stubbs	Major A. Mordaunt Richards, Ardame, Gorey, Wexford	Master	Camolin, Wexford	3 and bye	Min. sub., £5; capping
Kildare	Capt. B. F. Talbot Ponsonby	J. W. Dane, Esq., D.L., Garryard, Straffair, Kildare	Master	Naa	4	Sub., £10 10s.; 2s. 6d. cap.
Kilkenny	I. Bell, Esq.	W. T. Pilsworth, Esq., Thomastown	Master	Birchfield	4	Sub., £5; capping
Kilkenny, East	N. H. Lambert, Esq., and Dermot McCalmont, Esq.	G. B. Newport, Esq., Bally Gallon, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny	Masters	Dysertmoore	3	Sub., £5 per horse; cap. 2s. 6d.
King's County	A. Biddulph, Esq.	T. Mitchell, Esq., Walcot, Parsonstown	Tom Hayes	Monnyguineen	3	Min. sub., £5 5s.; capping
Limerick County	Nigel Baring, Esq.	J. F. Power, Esq., Lifford, Limerick	Master	Clonsire	3	Sub., £3 9s.; cap., 2s. 6d. mens. £1 strangers
Louth	W. de Salis Filgate, Esq.	Alfred B. Cairnes, Esq., Listoke, Drogheda	R. Henry, Esq.	Lisranny	3 a fort'nt	Min. sub., £5; cap., 2s. 6d.
Meath	John Dunville, Esq.	John McClintock, Esq., Mahonstown, Kells	W. Fitzsimons	Mugentstown	5	Sub., £10 10s.; capping
Muskerry	Captain Ian Bullough	J. Lindsay, Esq., Lee Mount, Co. Wick	A. F. Wilson, Esq.	Forest, Co. Wick	4	Min. sub., £15; capping
Queen's County	A. Committee	Sir Hunt Walsh, Bart., Ballykilcavan, Queen's County	Bryan Bellaw	Farnleigh	2	Sub., £1; cap.
South Union	Major Burns Lindow	P. G. Hayes, Esq., Crosshaven House, Co. Cork	Master	Frankfield	2	Min. sub., £7 7s.; 10s.; 5s.; cap., 2s. 6d.
Tipperary	R. Burse, Esq.	J. C. Higgins, Esq., Ardsallagh, Fethard	Master	Grove	4	Sub., £5 per horse; cap. 2s. 6d.
Tipperary, North	Sir William Austin, Bart.	E. Waller, Esq., Somerville, Nenagh	Master	Gortnalougha	2	Private pack; sub., £5; cap., 2s. 6d.
United Hunt Club	Major Powell	Col. W. Collis, Barrymore Lodge, Castle Lyons, Co. Cork	Master	Midleton	4	Min. sub., £7; capping
Waterford	C. H. Davey, Esq.	W. Richardson, Esq., Prospect House, Waterford	Master and H. Leader, Esq.	Mount Bolton	3	
Westmeath	E. W. Hope Johnstone, Esq.	Richard Reynell, Esq., Killynion, Killynion, Colvermeath	Master	Culleen	4	Min. sub., £5 per day; cap. 2s. 6d.
Wexford	Capt. M. L. Lakin	F. P. Roche, Esq., Llaney Lodge, Innescorthy	Judd	Sparrowsland	3	Min. sub., £6 6s.; capping 2s. 6d.

Foxhounds (continued)—Scotland.

NAME OF HUNT.	MASTER	HON. SECRETARY'S NAME AND ADDRESS.	HUNTSMAN.	KENNELS.	DAYS PER WEEK.	GENERAL REMARKS.
Berwickshire (N.B.H.)	Col. C. Menzies and Capt. H. Gray-Cheape.	Major Sinclair We nys, Wedderburn Castle, Duns	Capt. Gray-Cheape	Brierhill ..	2, occ. bye	Railway Station, Edrom. Min. sub., £25.
Buccleuch's, Duke of	The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. and Lord George Scott	D. W. B. Tait, Esq., W.S., Kelso	G. Summers	St. Boswells ..	4	Private pack; sub. not fixed
Dumfriesshire	C. Brook, Esq.	J. Hayes, Esq., Dormont Grange, Lockerbie	Master ..	Cummertrees ..	3	
Eglington's, Earl of	Lord Montgomerie ..	G. F. R. Vernon, Esq., County Club, Ayr	N. Tomlinson ..	Kilwinning ..	4	Sub., £25; Ladies, £15; non-mem.
File ..	T. H. Erskine, Esq. ..	D. Osborne, Esq., Belmore, Cupar, and Mr. Pagan	J. Stratton ..	Leres ..	3	Sub. not fixed [£1 cap.
Jed Forest ..	T. W. Robson-Scott, Esq. ..	D. M. Bacher, Esq., Spital-on-Rube, Jedburgh	Master ..	Lanton Tower ..	2	
Lanarkshire & Renfrew	G. Barclay, Esq. ..	C. S. B. Renshaw, Esq., Paisley, and A. Walker, Esq., Newark Castle, Ayr.	E. Molyneux ..	Houston ..	2	Sub., £15
Lauderdale ..	Lieut.-Col. A. Mitchell and A. C. Paton, Esq.	Lieut.-Col. A. Mitchell Monksford, St. Boswells	A. C. Paton, Esq.	St. Boswells ..	2	Best centre, Melrose
Liddesdale ..	J. T. Dodd, Esq. ..	Jasper Dodd, Esq., Riccarton, Newcastleton, Carlisle	Master ..	Riccarton ..	2	Sub. varies
Limnithgow and Stirling-shire	A. J. Meldrum, Esq., of Dechmont.	J. H. Rutherford, Esq., 17 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh	S. Morgan, jun.	Golfhall ..	2, occ. bye	Sub. £10

HARRIERS.

England.

Aldenhams ..	W. Walker, Esq. ..	H. F. Reynolds, Esq., Calverton, St. Albans	H. Reynolds, Esq.	Chiswell Green ..	2	Sub., £10 10s.
Anglo-Saxon ..	Le-Col. Lawrence Williams	F. H. Mills, Esq. (D.M.), Glyn, Bangor, North Wales	Herbert Davis	Tyndon ..	2	Mem., £5; subs., £4; hunts stag also
Ashdown Park ..	Evelyn Countess of Craven	Master, Ashdown Park, Shrivensham	Major McNeill	Ashdown Park ..	2	Private pack
Ashford Valley ..	J. C. Buckland, Esq. ..	J. Creery, Esq., Ashford, Kent, and Capt. Somerset Webb, Heughurst, Woodchurch, Ashford	Master ..	Great Chart ..	2	No fixed sub.
Asquith ..	J. C. Cross, Esq. ..	J. R. Heaton, Esq., and B. Heaton, Esq., Hollinghurst, Looch, near Bolton	Master ..	Whittle-le-Woods ..	2	Sub., £25
Axe Vale ..	J. I. Scarbrough, Esq. ..	T. D. White, Esq., Down Hayne, Colyton	L. Tritton, Esq.	Seaton, Devon ..	2	Min. sub., £2 2s. Cap., when fox h'tg. after Xmas
Bath and County	Dominic M. Watson, Esq. ..	W. Jeffery, Esq., 2, Northumberland Buildings, Bath	Master ..	Claverton Down ..	2	Min. sub., £5
Besshill ..	Miss Eve ..	R. Locke Lancaster, Esq., The Thorn, Lunsford Cross, Bexhill	C. Withington ..	Cooden Down ..	2	Sub., £5 5s.; riding, £1 1s. foot; cap. 10s. p.d. riding, 2s. 6d. foot
Biggleswade ..	Mrs. Proctor ..	W. Jordan, Esq., Holme Mills, Biggleswade	R. Pope, Esq. ..	Biggleswade ..	3	Min. sub., £2 2s.
Biddington ..	T. Jessop, Esq. ..	H. P. de Winton, Esq., Abbots Lodge, Sandhurst, near Gloucester	E. Funnell, Esq.	The Moat, Uckington ..	2	Sub., £3 3s. to Point to Point R. Fd.
Brighton and Brookside	R. Foster, Esq. ..	W. H. Cockburn, Esq., 1, Duke Street, Brighton	H. Bush ..	Pycombe ..	2	Sub., £10 10s.; capping
Bucks, North ..	Lieut.-Col. W. Duncan, and R. Selby Lowndes, Esq.	Vacant ..	Masters ..	Shenley Park ..	2	Min. sub., £1; capping, 10s.
Cambridgeshire	A Committee ..	R. H. H. Whitehead, Esq., 2, Post Office Terrace, Cambridge	Vacant ..	Cambridge ..	1 a fortn't	Sub., £5
Carpenter's, Mr.	E. O. Carpenter, Esq. ..	Master, Bedford ..	Master ..	Bedford ..	2	Private pack
Cole Valley ..	Henry Lockwood, Esq. ..	J. Barden, Esq., 97, South Street, Huddersfield	A. Booth ..	Dungham Wood ..	3	Capping
Cotley ..	E. Eames, Esq. ..	N. W. Spicer, Esq., Chard, Somersetshire	Master ..	Broad Oak ..	3	Min. sub., £1 1s.; hunt fox after Xmas and then cap.
Craven ..	Sir M. Wilson, Bt. ..	Harold Dewhurst, Esq., Aireville, Skipton	J. Tobin ..	Iargrave in Crav'n ..	2	
Crickhowell ..	C. H. Martin, Esq. ..	H. J. Miers, Esq., Abergavenny	W. Jones ..	Crickhowell ..	2	
Cromford ..	Vacant ..	John Norman, Esq., 84, Lowther Street, Carlisle	W. Bell ..	Rosehill, Carlisle ..	2, occ. bye	Min. sub., £1 1s.; occ. cap
Dart Vale ..	Leigh Denham, Esq. ..	A. Hingston, Esq., Beaumont, Totnes	Master ..	Red Post, Bury ..	2	Occ. cap.
Dove Valley ..	Clifford G. Huntriss, Esq. ..	F. Whitehead, Esq., White Meadow, near Ashbourne	Master ..	Mayfield ..	2	Subscription pack
Downham ..	A. E. H. Birch, Esq. ..	H. R. B. Wayman, Esq., Clackclose, Downham Market	F. Billen ..	Tottenhill ..	2	Min. sub., £3 3s.
Driver's, Mr. J. Hutchin-	J. H. Driver, Esq. ..	Master, Melrose, Horsell, Woking	Master ..	Homestead Farm ..	2 and 3	Sub., £5 5s.; cap. 5s.
Dunston ..	H. Beard, Esq. ..	Master, Stoke, Norwich, and R. Bullard, Esq.	Master ..	Stoke ..	2	Sub., £5 a horse; £10 for a family;
Easton ..	G. C. Cooper, Esq. ..	W. Thompson, Esq., Ingleswood, Pen-ith	Master ..	Penrith ..	2	[capping
Easton ..	The Marquess of Graham and Percy Crossman, Esq.	R. E. Walford, Esq., Hasketon, Woodbridge	P. Crossman ..	Easton ..	2	Sub., £200
Fowey ..	J. de C. Treffry, Esq. ..	F. L. Clunes, Esq., St. Austell, Cornwall	Master ..	Pur Station ..	2	Capping
Garrowby ..	Hon. Edward Wood, M.P.	Master, Garrowby, Bishop Witton, York	Master ..	Garrowby ..	2	
Gifford's, Lady	Lady Gifford ..	Master, Old Park, Chichester	Master ..	Old Park ..	2	Private pack
Glaidsdale ..	Z. Brown, Esq. ..	Master, Glaidsdale Hall, Grosvenor, York	W. Brown, Esq.	Glaidsdale Hall ..	2	Chiefly trencher-fed; occ. hunt fox
Halsham ..	Alexander Campbell, Esq. ..	Master, Priesthaus, Sussex	Master ..	Halsham ..	3	Sub., £5 5s. horse; foot mem., £2 2s.
Haldon ..	Mark W. Ball, Esq. ..	F. Hepper, Esq., Kingsteignton	F. Hughes ..	Kingsteignton ..	2	Min. sub., £2 2s.; capping non-sub.
Henham ..	Earl of Stradbroke ..	H. Gilling, Esq., Reydon, Wymondham, Lowestoft	Master ..	Henham ..	2	
High Peak ..	Walter C. Tinsley, Esq. ..	F. Garnett, Esq., Gold Springs, Buxton	Master ..	Bakewell ..	2, occ. bye	Sub., £10 10s.; 5s. cap. non-mems.
Holcombe ..	Major Hardcastle ..	C. Garnett, Esq., Higher Dunsar, Egerton, Bolton	S. Jackson ..	Holcombe ..	3	Sub., £25
Holmfirth, Honley and Meltham ..	Committee ..	Frank Lee, Esq., Hill Ho., Holmbridge, near Huddersfield	J. Senior ..	Standen ..	3	Min. sub., 5s.
Isle of Wight ..	Mrs. Hobart ..	Master, Standen House, Newport, I.O.W.	Master ..	Standen ..	2	
Kent, West ..	Capt. W. Russell-Johnson	W. E. Chancellor, Esq., Pencroft, Dartford	Master ..	Farningham, Kent ..	2	Sub., £5 5s.; cap. 10s.
Kirkham ..	Frank Culver, Esq. ..	W. F. Moorhouse, Esq., Warton Lodge, Lytham	T. Gales, Esq. ..	Kirkham ..	3	Sub. optional
Lethbridge's, Mr.	E. G. B. Lethbridge, Esq. ..	Master, Tregear, Egloskerry, North Cornwall	Master ..	Tregear ..	2	Private pack
Lewes, Mr.	W. Lewis, Esq. ..	Master, Llysnewydd, Henllan, R.S.O., Cardiganshire	Master ..	Llysnewydd ..	2	
Lindsey ..	Capt. F. D. Gibbs and S. V. Hotchkin, Esq.	Capt. F. D. Gibbs, Martin House, Horncastle	W. Robins ..	Woodhall Spa ..	3	
Llangyfelach ..	Miss Branfill ..	Master, Ynystawe House, Clydach-on-Tawe, Glamorgan	G. Williams ..	Ynystawe House ..	2	Sub., £3 3s.
Lloyd-Price's, Mr.	M. L. Lloyd-Price, Esq. ..	Master, Bryn Cothi, Nantgaredig, South Wales	Master ..	Bryn Cothi ..	2	Private pack
Marland ..	Col. R. A. M. Stevens	J. Tanton, Esq., Marland, Torrington	Rev. R. Wye ..	Marland ..	2	Sub., £60; capping
Minehead ..	L. E. Bligh, Esq. ..	Algernon Bligh, Esq., Cambria House, Minehead	C. Waterman ..	Minehead ..	2	Sub., £2 2s.; strangers, 5s. cap
Modbury ..	A. T. Allen, Esq. ..	Vacant ..	A. Wroth ..	Modbury ..	2	Capping
Norfolk, North ..	G. T. Bullard, Esq. ..	H. N. Bridgewater, Esq., Cromer, Norfolk	Master ..	Hanworth ..	2	Sub., £5 5s.; capping
Pendle Forest ..	Captain R. Aspinall ..	E. Hamer, Esq., Alum Scare, Pleasington	Master ..	Clitheroe ..	2	
Peppard Farmers'	T. G. Chandler, Esq. ..	Ross Cheriton, Esq., Crowsley Park Farm, Henley	Master ..	Satwell Barton ..	2	Sub., £5 5s.
Plus Machynlleth	Lord H. Vane-Tempest ..	R. Gillart, Esq., Llynloedd, Machynlleth	D. Hughes ..	Llynloedd ..	2	Private pack
Pryse-Rice's, Mrs.	Mrs. Pryse-Rice ..	Master, Llwyn-y-Brain, Llandovery	Master ..	Llwyn-y-Brain ..	2	Private pack
Quarrie ..	W. H. Pemberton-Barnes, Esq.	Master, Porlock, Somerset	Master ..	Exford ..	5 a fortn't	Private pack
Rochdale ..	Richard Heape, Esq. ..	F. W. Stott, Esq., Half Acre, Rochdale	M. Pearce ..	Cromkeyslaw ..	2	Min. sub., £10
Rockwood ..	H. Jagger, Esq. ..	F. Armutage, Esq., The Abbey, Shepley, Huddersfield	Master ..	Carr Ho., Shelley ..	2	Min. sub., £10; cap. 10s.
Romney Marsh ..	A. L. Mercer, Esq., and R. K. Evered, Esq.	Capt. Fienness, Rye, Sussex	R. K. Evered, Esq.	Brookland ..	2	
Ross ..	H. F. Roberts, Esq. ..	S. Greatrex Yates, Esq., Berkeley Ho., Ross, Hereford	Master ..	Kings Thorn ..	2	
Roundway ..	C. E. Colston, Esq. ..	Capt. E. M. Colston, M.V.O., Roundway Park, Devizes	Capt. Colston ..	Roundway Park ..	2	Private pack, no sub.
Royal Artillery ..	Major A. B. Bethell, and B. F. Rhodes, Esq.	Masters, Bulford Camp, near Salisbury	Masters ..	Bulford Camp ..	2	Officers' pack
Sandhurst & Weald of Kent	J. Farley, Esq. ..	C. Dean, Esq., Hillgate Farm, Rolvenden, Kent	Holyer ..	Hillgate Farm ..	2	Private pack, no sub.
Seavington ..	W. H. Spence, Esq. ..	R. H. Cole, Esq., The Bessches, Seavington, S.O., Somerset	Master ..	Hinton Park ..	2	Sub., £150
Silverton ..	Archib. G. Pape, Esq. ..	H. F. Carr, Esq., Broadparks, Pinhoe	Master ..	Drewe Clieve ..	1, occ. 2	Sub., £3 3s.
Slade's, Lady	Lady Slade ..	Alex. J. Petrocchino, Esq., Huntworth House, Bridgewater	G. Denman ..	Bridgewater ..	2	
Sinford ..	Frank St. John, Esq. ..	Master, Sinfold Lodge, Horsham	Master ..	Sinfold ..	3 a fortn't	Private pack
South Molton ..	H. B. Rather, Esq. ..	B. Holloway, Esq., Nat. Prov. Bank, South Molton	J. Brewer ..	South Molton ..	2	Sub. nominal
South Pool ..	A. F. Holdsworth, Esq. ..	R. Johnson Marr, Esq., Thornfield, Kingsbridge, Devon	G. Parry ..	Stokenham ..	2	Capping
Sparkford Vale ..	G. C. S. Hodgson, Esq. ..	A. Dickinson, Esq., J.P., Somerton, Somerset	Master ..	Sparkford ..	2	Min. sub., £5; cap. 10s. strangers
Sperling, The	Clarence N. Spooner, Esq. ..	Robert Collins, Esq., North Warne, Mary Tavy	T. K. Bickell, Esq.	Tavistock ..	2	
Suffolk's, Earl of	Earl of Suffolk ..	Master, Charlton Park, Malmesbury	Master ..	Charlton Park ..	Irregular	Private pack
*Swealdale ..	R. Bainbridge, Esq. ..	W. Coates, Esq., Buck Hotel, Reeth, Richmond, Yorks. (Jt. M.J.)	A. Coates ..	Low Row ..	3	Subs., various
Tanat Side ..	Maj. J. V. Campbell, D.S.O.	G. B. Maclean, Esq., Pentrehyll, Maesbrook, Llanyrnach	Master ..	Sweeney ..	2	
Taunton Vale ..	G. Scarlett, Esq., and E. H. Hulland, Esq.	G. Scarlett, Esq., 45, North Street, Taunton	H. Lenthall ..	Blackbrook ..	2	Min. sub., £3 3s.
Taylor and Gosling's	F. H. Taylor, Esq., and L. Gosling, Esq.	Masters, The Kennels, Bishop's Stortford	H. Peters ..	Bishop's Stortford ..	2	Private pack
Thames and Herne	B. Prescott-Westcar, Esq. ..	F. A. Tomkins, Esq., 30, High Street, Canterbury	Master ..	Strode Park ..	2	Min. sub., £5 5s.; cap. 5s. non-subs.
Turks, Mr.	Messrs. F. C. & H. A. Turks	R. J. Dart, Esq., and W. Powell, Esq., Cavan	H. A. Turks, Esq.	Webbington ..	4	No sub.
Trethill ..	Le-Col. J. D. A. Roberts	Master, Trethill, Torpoint, Cornwall	Master ..	Trethill ..	2	Private pack supported by Master
Vale of Lune ..	Miss Foster ..	H. Rowland, Esq., Burrow Cottage, Kirkby Lonsdale	D. Hayward ..	Hornby, Lancs. ..	2	Min. sub., £5 per horse
Walker's, Sir Robert	Sir Robert Walker, Bart. ..	Master, Sand Hutton, York	Master and H. Farrant	Sand Hutton ..	2, occ. bye	Private pack
Wells Subscription	L. Hulbert, Esq. ..	R. A. Hobhouse, Esq., Oakhill, near Bath	Master ..	Wells, Somerset ..	2	Bye for fox after Xmas; sub. varies
West Street ..	Malcolm Burr, Esq. ..	Capt. J. P. Spanton, The Lodge, Shepherd's Well, Dover	Master ..	Dover ..	2	Min. sub., £2 2s.
Widmers ..	W. Bruce Logan, Esq. ..	Master, Widmers ..	T. Chapman ..	Ambleside ..	3	
Witral ..	R. J. Houghton, Esq. ..	Master, The Lodge, Malpas, Chester	Master ..	Hooton ..	2	Private pack; sub. £20
Winsted Court ..	G. Leigh Pemberton, Esq.	Master, Winsted Court, Sittingbourne	Master & A. F. de Laune, Esq.	Winsted Court ..	2	

Ireland.

Ands ..	R. Ker, Esq. ..	D. Ker, Esq., Ballychite, Partagerry, co. Down	D. Ker, Esq. ..	Ballywalk ..	Irregular	Private pack
Auburn ..	E. Beauford, Esq. ..	Master, Auburn, Co. Down	Master ..	Auburn ..	2	
Bray ..	W. Toomey, Esq. ..	A. Byrne, Esq., 1, Athol Terrace, Bray	Master ..	Bilmacanogue ..	2	Sub., £2 2s.; capping
Bree ..	J. W. E. Jackson, Esq., J.P.	William Lett, Esq., Clone House, Ferns	Master ..	Rosdroit ..	2	Capping; sub. varies
*Brusco's, Captain	Capt. Brusco ..	Master, Scraggan Manor, Tullamore	Master ..	Scraggan Manor ..	3	Cap taken
Clare ..	J. Roche-Kelly, Esq. ..	R. O. B. Studdert, Esq., Hunt Club, Clullane, Kilkishen, Clare	Master ..	Ballycuneen ..	2, occ. bye	Min. sub., £3 3s.; cap. 2s.
Chinnel (Harrier Club)	Capt. Wm. Perry ..	Alfred Fayle, Esq., Merlin, Clonmel	Master ..	Woodroff ..	2	Min. sub., £1; cap. 1s.
Derry ..	T. F. Cooke, Esq., D.L.	A. F. Cooke, Esq., Government House, Londonderry	J. Ingleson ..	Londonderry ..	2	Sub., £10; capping
Down, East ..	R. D. Perceval-Maxwell, Esq.	Dr. W. Tate, Downpatrick	Master ..	Finnebrogue ..	2	Min. sub., £5 5s.; capping
Down, North ..	C. Blakiston-Houston, Esq.	J. O. B. Maclean, Esq., Cairnburn, Stranstown	W. Beck ..	Comber ..	2	Min. sub., £10 10s.; cap for non-mbrs
Dreestown ..	G. B. McVeagh, Esq. ..	W. Hopkins, Esq., Mitchelstown	Master ..	Dreestown ..	2	Sub. voluntary; capping, 1s.
Dundalk ..	Major Cliff ..	C. MacMahon, Esq., Brookfield, Dundalk	Master ..	Castleblinham ..	2	Min. sub., £2 2s.; cap. 2s. 6d. per day
Edenderry and District	Miss Wakely ..	W. O'K. White, Esq., White Lodge, Edenderry, King's Co.	Master ..	Ballyburly ..	2	Sub., £1; no capping
Fingal ..	Captain C. F. Wilkins	Le-Col. C. Hely-Hutchinson, Seafeld, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Master ..	Brackenstown ..	2	Min. sub., £1; cap. 1s.

Harriers—Ireland (continued).

NAME OF HUNT.	MASTER.	HON. SECRETARY'S NAME AND ADDRESS.	HUNTSMAN.	KENNELS.	DAYS PER WEEK.	GENERAL REMARKS.
Glanmire ..	R. Hall, Esq. ..	R. A. Hall, Esq., Glen Mervyn, Glanmire, Co. Cork	Master ..	Glenmervyn	2	Sub. for upkeep of country only; cap.
Ivagh ..	W. F. Upchurch, Esq. ..	S. G. Fenton, Esq., Seapark, Banbridge	Master ..	Gifford	2	Min. sub., £5 5s.; cap. 1s.
Kildare ..	Capt. Harold Stokes, A.S.C.	Lieut. J. A. Harvey, A.S.C., Curragh Camp	Master ..	Donnelly's Hollow	2	C. 1s.; gents expected to subscribe
Kildare, North ..	D. P. Hope-Johnstone, Esq.	Capt. Murray, Ballyforan Park, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	Master ..	Maynooth ..	2	Sub., £3 3s.; cap. 1s
Killinick ..	John Codd, Esq. ..	Francis J. Walsh, Esq., Crescent Quay, Wexford	Master ..	Wexford ..	2	Sub., voluntary; capping
Killutagh, Old Rock, etc.	Col. R. S. Chichester	S. Graham, Esq., Holywell, Antrim	Master ..	Springfarm	3	Sub., £10 10s.
*Littlegrange ..	A. B. Cairnes, Esq. ..	W. Boyd Gardner, Esq., Drogheda	Master ..	Listoke	2	Min. sub., £1 1s.; capping
Mayo, North ..	Mrs. Bourke ..	F. Rowlette, Esq., Fahey House, Killyla, Co. Mayo	J. Monnelly	Rappa Castle	2	Min. sub., £1 1s.; capping 1s. per day
Monaghan ..	Capt. F. M. Irwin	Geo. S. Rogers, Esq., The Hill, Monaghan	C. Deane	Camla	2	Min. sub., £1 1s.; capping 2s.
Newry ..	Major M. A. Close	W. R. Bell, Esq., Tower Hill, Newry	J. Treanor, Esq.	Newry ..	2	Min. sub., £5; capping
*Rockingham ..	R. H. C. Magennis, Esq.	P. B. White, Esq., M. D. Tangier, Boyle	Master ..	Drumdoe	2	Sub., £3 3s.; capping
Roscommon ..	Lord Crofton	Chas. H. Bagot, Esq., Curraghmore, Athleague	J. Diffley, Esq.	Roscommon	2	Min. sub., £3; capping
Roscommon, Mid-Route ..	Owen Ryan, Esq., Balfe	Owen Ryan, Esq., Cleaboy, Castlereagh	Master ..	South Park	2	Min. sub., £3 3s.; cap. 1s.
Scarceen "Black & Tan"	Major Montgomery, D.L.	Andrew Clarke, Esq., J. P., Ballysally House, Coleraine	Alfred Rees, Esq.	Ballymagarry	2	Sub., £15; capping 2s. 6d.
Screen ..	J. R. Ryan, Esq. ..	J. O'Dwyer, Esq., St. Michael Street, Tipperary	Master ..	Scarceen	2	Sub., £5 5s.
Seafield ..	L. R. Carty, Esq. ..	Francis Byrne, Esq., Kilmisten, Castlebridge, Wexford	Master ..	Hollymount	2	Sub., £2 2s.; capping
Seskinore ..	L. R. Russell, Esq. ..	T. F. Walsh, Esq., Kilmacshomus, Waterford	Master ..	Sullivan	2	Private pack
Strahane ..	L. I. Scott, Esq. ..	C. Hamilton, Esq., Dolwaeaydd, Omagh, Co. Tyrone	Master ..	Lisanelly	2	Min. sub., £1 1s.
Tara ..	E. C. Herdman, Esq., D.L.	W. B. Smyth, Esq., Strathfins, Strahane, Co. Tyrone	Master ..	Strahane	2	Min. sub., £3 3s.
Tynan and Armaugh	C. Briscoe, Esq. ..	A. B. Wilkinson, Esq., Baronstown, Tara	Master ..	Bellinter Navan	2	Min. sub., £1
Waterford and Tramore	Miss Isa McClintock	H. B. Irwin, Esq., Mount Irwin, Tynan, Co. Armagh	Master ..	Fellows Hall	2	Min. sub., £5; cap. 1s.
Waterford, W. ..	J. Widger, Esq. ..	F. W. Budd, Esq., Sweet Briar Park, Tramore	Master ..	Tramore ..	2	
Westmeath ..	J. Wall, Esq. ..	M. O'Brien, Esq., Grallagh Grange, Youghal	Master ..	Dungarvan	3 a fortn't	
	D. Leavy, Esq. ..	P. McLoughlin, Esq., Stone Hall, Multyfarnham	Master ..	Ballindurrow	2	Min. sub., £2; cap. 2s.

BEAGLES AND FOOT HARRIERS.

England and Wales.

Aldershot ..	D. Jowett, Esq. ..	J. E. Skirrow, Esq., Giltstead, Bingley	John Stalker	Greenhill Grange	2	Min. sub., 10s. 6d.
Aldershot Command	Capt. C. E. P. Sankey, R.E.	Lieut. H. M. Edwards, R.E., R.E. Mess, Aldershot	Eli Cranston	Aldershot ..	2	Officers' pack; sub., £1 1s.
Allott's, Mr. ..	J. G. Allott, Esq. ..	Master, Louth, Lincolnshire	Master ..	Louth ..	Irregular	Private pack; 13in. beagles
Bentley ..	Mrs. Cheape ..	Master, Bentley Manor, Redditch	Master ..	Bentley Manor	3 a fortn't	Private pack
Berkhamsted ..	E. G. H. Brown, Esq. ..	E. H. Sedgwick, Esq., Berkhamsted	E. Roberts	Berkhamsted	1	Min. sub., £2 2s.
Bicester ..	O. E. Fane, Esq., and A. W. Keith-Falconer, Esq.	A. W. Keith-Falconer, Esq., The Garth, Bicester	Masters	Bicester	1 and 2	
Birkbeck's, Mr. ..	H. A. Birkbeck, Esq. ..	Master, South Wootton Old Hall, King's Lynn	Master ..	East Walton	Various	No sub.
Blean ..	Miss J. B. Dawes	Master, Mount Ephraim, Faversham	G. Epps ..	Mount Ephraim	2	Private pack
Brighton Foot Beagles	V. L. Knowles, Esq., and H. A. Hallett, Esq.	K. D. B. Strachan-Davidson, Esq., White Gates, Linfield, Sussex	W. L. Knowles	West Blatching'n	2	Sub., £2 2s., ladies £1 1s.; cap. 2s. 6d.
Britannia ..	Com. C. D. S. Raikes, R.N.	Master, Royal Naval College, Dartmouth	Master ..	Dartmouth	2	Private pack
Bronwydd ..	Sir Martine Lloyd, Bart.	Master, Bronwydd, Henllan, Cardiganshire	Master ..	Bronwydd	3 a fortn't	Private pack; Master's 47th season
*Buckland ..	Edmund Ethelton, Esq.	F. Gibson, Esq., Charlwood, Surrey	Hon. Sec.	Reigate ..	2	Private pack
Bushey Heath ..	R. Mavor, Esq., and S. H. Brown, Esq.	J. Grantley Howard, Esq., Green Bank, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.	R. Mavor, Esq.	Ludwick ..	1 or 2	Sub., £3s. 3s.; capping
Butcher's, Mr. ..	C. L. Butcher, Esq. ..	A. Cecil Hall, Esq., Sunnyside, Worsop	Master ..	Ulley ..	2	15in. beagles; sub., £2 2s.
Chawton ..	W. L. Addington, Esq. ..	Master, Colesden Grange, St. Neots, Hunts	S. Stamford	Colesden Grange	2	15in. beagles; Private pack
Cheshire ..	P. Roberts, Esq. ..	W. H. Lipsham, Esq., 14, Hamilton Street, Hoole, Chester	Master ..	Chester ..	2 and 3	Min. sub., £1 1s.; mems., £3 3s.
Christchurch, Oxon	L. C. Gibbs, Esq. ..	Master, Christchurch, Oxford	Master ..	Garsington	3	15in. beagles; cap., 1s.
Clifton Foot Harriers	H. Peacock, Esq., and R. J. Mitchell, Esq.	A. C. May, Esq., Stoke Bishop, Bristol	P. C. Turner, Esq.	Yatton ..	2	15in. Stud Book beagles; no sub.
Cockermouth ..	Holdsword (D.M.)	Cockermouth ..	J. Cockbain	Hazel Bank	2	Sub., £2 2s.; 16in. harriers; capping
Dalby Hall Bassett Hds.	Capt. Burns-Hartopp	Master, Dalby Hall, Melton Mowbray	Miss Burns-Hartopp	Dalby Hall	2	16in. beagles; sub. voluntary
Dallam Tower Bassett	Sir M. Bromley-Wilson, Bt.	R. M. Deighton, Esq., Elmsfield, Milnthorpe, R.S.O.	W. Jackson	Dallam Tower	3 a fortn't	Private pack
Darlington Ft. Harriers	Committee	G. P. Gore, Esq., 81, Bondgate, Darlington	G. P. Gore & G. Lucas, Esqs.	Hurworth-on-Tees	2	No sub.
David Davies', Mr. ..	David Davies, Esq., M.P.	Dr. Rees, Rheinfia, Caerswyn, Mont.	Master ..	Plasdinam	2	17in. harriers; min. sub., £1 1s.
Depot, Royal Sussex	Capt. J. S. Woodruffe	Master, Barracks, Chichester	Master ..	Barracks ..	2	Private pack
Ecclesfield ..	F. H. Bingley, Esq. ..	Arthur Hizard, Esq., Yew Lane, Ecclesfield	Hugh J. Bingley Esq.	Ecclesfield	3	Sub., optional
Exeter College & Balliol Fairforth Bassett Hds.	Hugh B. Hill, Esq. ..	R. A. Bidjolph, Esq., Exeter College, Oxford	Master ..	Woodstock	2	Sub., £2 2s.; cap. 2s. 6d. a day
Forest and District	A. E. Leonard, Esq. ..	H. Ivon Jones, Esq., Shrublands, Eltham, Kent	Master ..	Sidcup ..	1	Min. sub., £1 1s.; occ. cap.
Fretherne Court	Master L. May, Esq. ..	Master, Upton, near Maclesfield	Master ..	Upton ..	1 & bye	Private pack
Furness and District	Sir Lionel Darrell, Bart.	Master, Fretherne Court, St. Neots, Hunts	Master ..	Fretherne Court	2	Private pack
Gogerddan ..	W. C. Kendall, Esq., Cavendish Street, Ulverston	W. C. Kendall, Esq., Cavendish Street, Ulverston	J. Robinson	Broughton Beck	2	
Gosport and Fareham	Lady Pryse ..	Master, Gogerddan ..	A. Summers	Gogerddan	2	
Greaves', Mr. ..	H. Blake, Esq. ..	E. A. Drewitt, Esq., Rouse Croft, Stubbington, Fareham	Master ..	Fareham ..	2	Min. sub., 30s.; 15in. bgl's; c., 2s. 6d. p.d.
Hadlow Foot Harriers	J. E. Greaves, Esq. ..	Master, Bron Eifon, Criccieth	I. Hughes	Criccieth ..	2	Priv. pack; 12in.-13in. pure beagles
Halstead Place ..	I. P. S. Mervay, Esq. ..	W. G. Simmons, Esq., Style Place, near Tonbridge	W. G. Simmons	Hadlow ..	2	
Hinton ..	James Russell, Esq. ..	Master, Halstead Place, near Sevenoaks	Master ..	Halstead Place	2 and bye	Private pack
Holliday's, Mr. L. B.	Edmund Ethelton, Esq.	Master, Hinton Hall, Wiltshire	Master ..	Hinton Hall	occasional	Private pack
Horsell Foot Beagles	Major L. B. Holliday	J. H. Smith, Esq., Linfi House, Kibbington, Huddersfield	Master ..	Birkby ..	2	14in.-15in. S.B. beagles; no sub.
Inston ..	Hon. M. Erskine and G. J. Bruzard, Esq.	G. J. Bruzard, Esq., Highfield End, W. Byfleet	Masters ..	Horsell Common	2	Min. sub., £2 2s.; ladies, £1 1s.; occ. cap.
Inwood ..	H. Turner, Esq. ..	E. R. Berry Torr, Esq., Inston, R.S.O., North Devon	Master ..	The Barton, Inston	2	Min. sub., £2 2s.; cap. occasional
Ife of Wight Foot Bgs.	Miss Guest ..	Master, Inwood, Templecombe, Somerset	Master and C. Webber	Inwood ..	2	No sub.
Ledbury ..	I. G. H. Young, Esq. ..	James Mearman, Esq., Landscape House, Staplers, Newport, I.W.	Master ..	Little E. Stenden	2	Sub., £2 2s.; cap. 2s. 6d. non-subs.
Leigh Park ..	J. C. Davies, Esq. ..	L. Pritchett, Esq., Woodleigh, Ledbury	H. J. Pope Davies, Esq.	Ledbury ..	2	
Lichfield Garrison	Sir F. FitzWygram, Bart.	Master, Leigh Park, Havant	Master ..	Leigh Park	2	Private pack; no sub.
Linton ..	Captain C. G. Lidell	Master, 114, Walsall Road, Lichfield	C. Cook ..	Whittington Heath	2	Private pack
Longendale ..	F. S. W. Cornwallis, Esq. ..	Master, Linton Park, Maidstone	Master ..	Maidstone	Various	Private pack; 16in.
Lucas', Mr. Jocelyn	H. Chapman, Esq. ..	J. D. Couban, Esq., Rose Bank, Hollingworth, Manchester	Master ..	Mottram ..	2	Private pack
Newcastle and District	Jocelyn Lucas, Esq. ..	H. G. Marriot Dodding, Esq., Wareham, and Rev. P. A. Butler, Stoke Wareham	Master ..	Dorchester and Wareham	3 a fortn't	
New Coll., Magdalen, and Trinity ..	G. F. Bell, Esq., and C. N. Batty, Esq.	G. H. Gair, Esq., 31, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne	R. To I ..	Heddon-on-the-Wall	2	No fixed sub.
New Forest ..	Bertram Pawle, Esq. ..	Master, Magdalen College, Oxford	Master ..	Cumnor ..	5 a fortn't	Private pack
North's (Lord) Bassett	F. M. Day, Esq. ..	T. J. Beard, Esq., 186, Midbrook Road, Southampton	Master ..	Lynhurst Road	3 a fortn't	Min. sub., £1 1s.
Pantycendy ..	Lord North ..	Master, Wroxton Abbey, Hanbury	S. Giles ..	Wroxton Park	2	
Parkfield (Nantwich)	L. A. L. Evans, Esq. ..	Master, Pantycendy, Carmarthen	D. Jones ..	Pantycendy	Various	Private pack
Penistone ..	A. H. Hornby, Esq. ..	I. Williams, Esq., Oak Farm, Hollin Green, Nantwich	W. Jones ..	Park Fields	2	
Pen-y-Ghent ..	Harold Trinder, Esq. ..	J. Hinchliffe, Esq., & T. Biltcliffe, Esq., High St., Penistone	F. West ..	Penistone ..	2	Min. sub., 2s. 6d.
Price's, Mr. ..	John Foster, Esq. ..	Master, Douk Ghyll, Horton in Ribblesdale, Settle	J. Foster, jr.	Horton-in-R.	2	15in. Stud Book beagles
Rivervale ..	Rev. J. Price ..	Master, Talley House, Llandilo, South Wales	Master ..	Talley House	Irregular	Private pack; 15in. beagles; no sub.
Royal Agricultural Coll.	Capt. W. Russell-Johnson	Master, The Kennels, Taringham, Kent	Master ..	Taringham	2	
Royal Engineers' ..	L. A. Eckstein, Esq. ..	Master, 1, Park Street, Cirencester	Master ..	Cirencester	2	15in. mixed pack
Royal Rock ..	Capt. G. F. Wells, R.E. Mess, Chatham	Capt. G. F. Wells, R.E. Mess, Chatham	B. Randall	Upton ..	2	Sub., £1 1s.; cap. 1s.
St. Bees ..	H. Todd, Esq. ..	A. de B. Adam, Esq., Brook Meadow, Hooton, Cheshire	A. Jones	Bebington	2	Sub., £4 4s.; 15in. beagles
Sheerness ..	J. J. Thompson, Esq. ..	Master, St. Bees, Cumberland	J. Benson	Hard Ing. St. Bees	2	Private pack
Springhill ..	Lieut. W. Highfield, R.N.	Master, 69, Marine Parade, Sheerness	Master ..	Barton's Point	2	Min. sub., £1 1s.; capping
Sproughton ..	G. F. A. Miller, Esq. ..	H. Bilson, Esq., Spring Hill, Rugby	Master ..	Spring Hill Farm	2	Private pack; 14in. beagles
Stannington ..	G. F. C. Gill, Esq. ..	Frank Pretty, Esq., Goldroad, Ipswich, and Percy Turner Esq., Dale Hall, Ipswich	Master ..	Burstall ..	2	Min. sub., £1 1s.; capping
Stockton Foot Harriers	Capt. Revell Sutton	H. K. Pearce, Esq., Greenbank, Thurgoland, nr. Sheffield	Master ..	Stannington	2	Min. sub., £1 1s.
Stoke Hill ..	C. E. Faber, Esq. ..	Master, Oxbridge Lane, Stockton-on-Tees	Master ..	Oxbridge Lane	2	Sub., voluntary
Stoke Place ..	Archie G. Pape	Master, Hillcot, Stoke Hill, Exeter	Master ..	Dreves Cleave	2	Min. sub., 10s. 6d.; cap., non-subs.
Surrey, West ..	H. H. Howard-Vyse, Esq.	G. C. V. Blake, Esq., Stoke Place, Slough	Capt. R. G. Howard-Vyse	Stoke Place	2	Private pack; 14in. S.B. beagles; 6.
Thorpe Satchville	W. W. Hale, Esq., and H. E. Wier, Esq. ..	V. Martin, Esq., and J. W. Carlton, Esq., Surrey Lodge, Claygate	A. Banner	Chessington	2	Sub., £3 3s.; 15in. beagles; capping
Trinity (Cambridge)	J. Otho Paget, Esq. ..	Vacant ..	Master ..	Thorpe Satchville	2	Sub., £1; 12in. S.B. beagles
Trowbridge ..	R. S. Clark, Esq. ..	K. Gladstone, Esq., Pitt Club, Cambridge	Master ..	Cambridge ..	4	Sub., 30s. a term
Tyne, North ..	H. Lovell-Hewitt, Esq., and Algy A. C. Thompson, Esq.	S. W. Applegate, Esq., Roundstone House, Trowbridge	Masters ..	Trowbridge	2	Sub., £2 2s.; 14in. S.B. beagles; cap. 2s. 6d. non-sub.
Walhampton Bassett	Charles W. Bigge, Esq. ..	Master, Wylam-on-Tyne	Master ..	Park End, Wark-on-Tyne	2	No sub.
Warwickshire ..	Capt. Godfrey Heseltine	Master, Billericay, Essex	Master ..	Great Burstead	2	No sub.
Well Vale ..	W. Pepper, Esq. ..	A. H. Bourne, Esq., Langdale, Rugby Road, Leamington	Master ..	Cubbington	2	Min. sub., £2 2s.; 15in. beagles
Wick and District	J. R. C. Ravenley, Esq. ..	E. D. Newman, Esq., Scrimby Manor, Spilsby, Lincs.	Master ..	Scrimby Manor	2	
*Widford ..	Major Baker, Hamwell House, nr. Bath	Master, Major Baker, Hamwell House, nr. Bath	Master ..	Wick, Bristol	2	Sub., £2 2s.; cap., 2s. 6d. non-subs.
Widford ..	Frank Pawle, Esq. ..	Master, Widford, Ware, Herts	Master ..	Widford ..	1 & occ. bye	Private pack
Widford ..	T. H. Spry, Esq. ..	B. H. Kough, Esq., Germanswerk, Beaworthy, Devon	B. Paul ..	Widford ..	Irregular	Private pack
Woodland ..	Master, The Woodlands, Chigwell Row, Essex	Master, The Woodlands, Chigwell Row, Essex	A. Threder	Chigwell ..	3 a fortn't	Sub., £2 2s.; cap. 2s. 6d.
Woodland ..	Master, Wooddale, Billingshurst, Sussex	Master, Wooddale, Billingshurst, Sussex	Master ..	Wooddale ..	2	Sub., £1; 2s. 6d. cap
Worcester Park ..	J. Beattie, Esq., M.D.	N. H. Coates, Esq., West Hinedon, Woodland, Butterknowle	J. Race, Esq. ..	Woodland ..	2	15in. beagles; min. sub., £1 1s.
	F. W. Jamieson, Esq. ..	A. T. Taylor, Esq., Clyne, Worcester Park, Surrey	J. F. Fowell	Worcester Park	2	Sub., £3 3s.

Beagles and Foot Harriers (continued)—Ireland.

NAME OF HUNT.	MASTER'S NAME.	HON. SECRETARY'S NAME AND ADDRESS.	HUNTERMAN.	KENNELS.	DAYS PER WEEK.	GENERAL REMARKS.
Bellmount ..	Capt. J. E. H. Herrick ..	Master, Bellmount, Crookstown, Co. Cork ..	Master ..	Bellmount ..	2	Private pack
*Moyola Park ..	Lieut.-Col. R. G. Chichester ..	Castle Upton, Templepatrick, County Antrim ..	Master ..	Castle Upton ..	2 and 3	Private pack; 15in. beagles
Waterville ..	D. Casey, Esq. ..	Daniel Cronin, Esq., Cable Station, Waterville, co. Kerry ..	B. Mackey ..	Waterville ..	2	No sub.

Scotland.

Ayrshire ..	T. C. Dunlop, Esq. ..	Master, Gargowan, Ayr ..	Master ..	Ayr ..	2	Min. sub., £1 1s.
East Lothian ..	Norman H. Cunningham, Esq. ..	Master, Heatherwick Hill, Dunbar ..	Master ..	Hedderwick Hill ..	2	No. sub.
Edinburgh ..	H. M. Nisbett, Esq. ..	J. R. Bruce, Esq., 59, Great King Street, Edinburgh ..	Master ..	Corstorphine ..	2	Min. sub., £2 10s.; ladies, £1 15s. occ. cap.
Eskdale ..	F. Graham, Esq. ..	Master, Holmwood, Langholm ..	Master ..	Langholm ..	Irregular	Private pack
Pye's, Mr. ..	P. G. Pye, Esq. ..	Master, Bogie, Kirkcaldy, N.B. ..	Master ..	Kirkcaldy ..	Various	

STAGHOUNDS.
England.

Amory's, Capt. H. H. ..	Capt. H. H. Amory ..	F. Dunsford, Esq., Ashley, Tiverton ..	Master ..	Dulverton ..	2	Private pack; no sub. except deer damage fund
*Berkhamsted ..	J. Rawle, Esq. ..	E. W. Selby Smith, Esq., Fryth, Berkhamsted ..	Master ..	Gt. Berkhamsted ..	1	Min. sub., £10
Berke & Bucks Farmers' ..	F. W. and A. H. Headington, Esqs. ..	W. Weall, Esq., Pinkney's Green, Maidenhead ..	C. Hoare ..	Maidenhead ..	2	Min. sub., £15 15s.; capping, £1 10s. per day cap. non-sub.
Devon and Somerset ..	Morland Greig, Esq. ..	P. Everard, Esq., Miltons, Dulverton ..	Master ..	Exford ..	1 and 2	
Enfield Chase ..	Major K. P. Croft ..	W. Fred Bonser, Esq., Knoie Lodge, 76, Highbury New Park, N. ..	A. Loader ..	Ware ..	1 and 2	Full sub., £22 1s.; capping, £1 1s.
Essex Farmers' ..	Committee ..	E. W. Sargeant, Esq., Canterbury's, Ingatstone, and H. Turner, Esq., Barnston Hall, Dunmow ..	T. Christy, Esq. ..	Writtle, n. Chelmsford ..	1 and 2	Min. sub., £10 10s.; capping, £1
Mid-Rent ..	G. B. Winch, Esq., and Major Pitt ..	Clive Murdoch, Esq., Wester Hill, Linton, Kent ..	Major Pitt ..	Smarden ..	2	Min. sub., £ 5; cap, £1 per day
New Forest Buckh'nds ..	G. J. Thursby, Esq. ..	R. Freeland, Esq., Harting, Brockenhurst ..	Master ..	Brockenhurst ..	2	
Norwich ..	J. E. Cooke, Esq. ..	A. P. Robinson, Esq., 1, Albemarle Road, Norwich, and J. Read, Esq., Rivington, Newmarket Road, Norwich ..	Master ..	Brooke Lodge ..	2	Min. sub., £10; farmers, £5; 10s. cap. non-subscribers
Oxenholme ..	C. H. Wilson, Esq. ..	J. W. Weston, Esq., Endmoor, Kendal ..	Master ..	Kendal ..	2	Min. sub., £10
Ribblesdale Buckhounds ..	Lord Ribblesdale and A. L. Ormrod, Esq. ..	A. Wingate, Esq., Gisburn, Clitheroe ..	A. L. Ormrod, Esq. ..	Gisburn ..	2	Min. sub., £25
Rothschild's, Lord ..	Lord Rothschild and L. de Rothschild, Esq. ..	J. Tarver, Esq., Ascott Wing, Leighton Buzzard ..	W. Gaskin ..	Ascott Wing ..	2	Private pack; no sub.
Suffolk, West ..	W. P. Burton, Esq., and P. Middleditch, Esq. ..	C. F. Cattle, Esq., Thurston, Bury St. Edmunds ..	Masters ..	Bury St. Edmunds ..	2	Private pack
Survey ..	Capt. McTaggart ..	A. J. Norris, Esq., Court House, Hamstead, Surrey ..	W. Poole ..	Horley ..	3	Min. sub., £26 5s. capping
Wanham ..	H. C. Lee Steere, Esq. ..	B. Bovill, Esq., Minnickwood, Holmwood ..	C. White ..	Oakwood Hill ..	2	Min. sub., £25; cap, £1

Ireland.

Antrim, East ..	J. Craig, Esq. ..	A. Craig, Esq., 58, Waring Street, Belfast ..	Fred Gosden ..	Doagh ..	2	Min. sub., £10 10s.; 2s. 6d. c. per day
Dunm., County ..	S. B. Combe, Esq. ..	R. S. Corbett, Esq., Cromlyn Lodge, Hillsborough ..	Master ..	Ballykine ..	3	Min. sub., £10 10s. and cap, 3s. members, 10s. strangers
Ward Union ..	P. Maynard, Esq., D.L. ..	T. L. Moore, Esq., Ashton, Castle Knock, Co. Dublin ..	J. Brindley ..	Ashbourne, Meath ..	3	Min. sub., £5; cap, 2s. 6d.

DRAG HUNTS.—England.

Aldershot ..	Major Winwood, D.S.O. ..	Captain Mervyn Crawshaw, Cavalry Barracks, Aldershot ..	Master ..	Iveley Farm, Cove ..	2	Min. sub., £2 2s.
Barnstead ..	G. H. Bravington, Esq. ..	R. J. Holliday, Esq., Elms Lea, Cheam Rd., Sutton, Surrey ..	F. Hale, Esq. ..	Chipstead ..	1 and 2	Sub., £10 10s.; capping
Cambridge ..	Marshall Field, Esq. ..	R. de Trafford, Esq., 20, Portugal Street, Cambridge ..	Master ..	Cherryhinton ..	2	Sub., £5 a term
Essex ..	John Heron, Esq. ..	Master, Winchelsea House, Epping ..	Master ..	Chigwell ..	1 and 2	Min. sub., £10 10s.; capping
Household Brigade ..	D. C. Bingham, Esq. ..	J. C. Brand, Esq., Victoria Barracks, Windsor ..	Master ..	Windsor ..	2	Private pack
Jersey ..	V. A. Beaufort, Esq. ..	E. Moysse, Esq., Terminus Hotel, St. Aubins, Jersey ..	Master ..	St. Peter's Bar'ks ..	2	Sub., £3 3s.
Middlesex Farmers' ..	A. E. Gosling, Esq. ..	Master, 1A, Merton Road, S. Hampstead, N.W. ..	Master ..	Hendon ..	1 and 2	Sub., £21
Oxford University ..	A. K. Charlesworth, Esq. ..	Master, Christchurch, Oxford ..	Master ..	Gosford ..	2	Sub., £5 a term
Royal Artillery ..	E. L. Talbot, Esq., R.H.A. ..	F. L. M. Crossman, Esq., R.F.A., R.A. Mess, Woolwich ..	Master ..	Charlton ..	3	Private pack
Shorncliffe ..	Lieut. J. E. Atkinson ..	Capt. H. Combe, Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe ..	Master ..	Shorncliffe Camp ..	2	Garrison pack; sub, 10s. per month
Staff College ..	Capt. H. C. Jackson ..	Capt. W. H. Darell, Staff College, Camberley ..	Master ..	Camberley ..	2	Private pack; members only
Woolmer ..	Major W. H. L. Allgood and Captain Courage ..	Major Allgood, Longmoor Camp, East Lias, Hants ..	J. Hollidge ..	Liss ..	2	Private pack; capping

* No information received this season.

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